

THE TIMES

Saturday

Front row
Can Oxford make it nine times in a row?
Jim Raiton on the prospects for Boat Race day
Sceptred Nile
Travel goes cruising up the Nile

Present past
Past times and present history: How to be a local historian
Shop counter
The computer age of shopping
Candle power
Roy Strong on the magic of birthdays

Government accused by Acas

The governing council of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) has accused the Government of calling into question the service's impartiality by the decision to appoint an Acas official to advise on industrial relations at GCHQ.

Six more quit

Six more members of the right-wing Monday Club have resigned or decided not to renew their membership in protest at the club's alleged failure to tackle extremism.

Adams 'sore'

Mr Gerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Féin MP for Belfast West, was "sore and stiff" after surgery to remove bullets fired at him on Wednesday.

Royal drama

Mr John Shaw, a steeplejack, aged 57, collapsed and died as he raised the original wall of Wales's standard minutes before the Prince and Princess arrived at a Sheffield factory.

Cancer warning

A cancer specialist had advised teenage girls to refrain from sexual intercourse to reduce their chances of contracting cancer of the cervix.

MP shot dead

A right-wing politician was shot dead on the streets of San Salvador, the third MP to be murdered in as many months.

Glenn giving up

Senator John Glenn has decided to withdraw as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, sources close to the former astronaut said in Washington.

Berlin walls

East Germany is building a second wall some 180 yards behind the original wall that has divided Berlin for 23 years. It is three feet higher than the first wall.

First lady

Jenny Fitzmaurice became the first woman to train the winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup when Burrough Hill Lad, ridden by Phil Tuck, won yesterday's big race.

Derby hope

Robert Maxwell is to seek advice from the Treasury today to try to work out a survival plan for Derby County which faces a winding-up order.

Leader page, 15
Letters: On oil royalties, from Mr Nigel Essex; Budget effects, from Miss Jill Goulding, and others; university cuts, from Professor R. E. D. Bishop and Mr D. Neave.
Leading articles: Picketing, Mr Gerry Adams; defence staff.

Features, pages 10, 12, 14
The miners' losing struggle: Bernard Levin hails a defeat for freedom's supposed defenders; Mozambique's doubtful alliance with South Africa; Fashion goes to Milan; Friday Page: disorder in court.
Obituary, page 6
Hannah Weinstein, Mr E. G. Brooks

Home News	2-4	Motoring	29
Overseas	6-9	Obituary	16
Arts	12-13	Parliament	4
Business	18-24	Sale Room	2
Crossword	32	Science	16
Diary	14	Sport	25-37
Events	32	TV & Radio	31
Law Report	28	Theatres, etc	31
Letters	15	Universities	16
		Weather	32
		Wills	16

Moderates set back left-wing hopes of all-out pit strike

Left-wing hopes of an all-out national miners' strike have been blasted by heavy votes against action from moderate coalfields.

A big majority against striking is expected in the Nottinghamshire area, which called a 24-hour stoppage for its ballot today.

In a deal following a picket's death at Ollerton Colliery, Yorkshire miners are leaving picket duties to their Nottingham colleagues until the ballot result is known.

Mr Brittan, the Home Secretary, was accused by the Opposition of inflaming a difficult situation when he spoke in the Commons of pithead intimidation.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners in the moderate coalfields yesterday delivered a body blow to left-wing hopes of a national strike in the mining industry by returning heavy votes against industrial action.

More than 12,000 members of the Midlands area of the National Union of Mine-workers have voted four to one against striking in support of Yorkshire miners, whose picketing has continued in defiance of a High Court order.

A similar vote against striking was recorded in the single-pit Cumbria coalfield. The men at Haig colliery decided by 383 votes to 109 against joining the "snowball strike" despite being told only the previous day that most of them will lose their jobs in the next few months.

In Lancashire, usually regarded as a "barometer" coalfield, reliable industry sources reported last night that despite intensive picketing by Yorkshire miners the vote is running at more than three to one against an all-out stoppage.

Miners in Nottinghamshire, Britain's second largest coalfield, vote on their area leaders' strike recommendation today after reaching a "no-go-area" deal with militant Yorkshire pickets - they will strike for the day to hold a pithead ballot in peace.

The vote among traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire miners usually corresponds with the poll verdict in the Midlands, and after picket line

violence there National Coal Board managers expect a big majority against a strike.

The board's figures released last night indicate that the disruption is still growing. In all, 138 pits are on strike or are "picketed out" by flying pickets from Yorkshire or other militant coalfields. Only 21 pits are working normally, two more are turning some coal and at another nine men are at work but not producing.

The board's lawyers are considering the evidence indicating that the injunctions against unlawful secondary picketing granted two days ago have been breached in many cases, but the board is delaying a return to court during the 24-hour truce reached between the Yorkshire and Nottingham miners' leaders.

Under the deal miners from Yorkshire withdrew after 6 pm yesterday that Nottinghamshire members could enforce a day-long stoppage by picketing their own collieries while the strike ballot takes place.

Mr Henry Richardson, the Nottinghamshire miners' secretary, said a Yorkshire picket's death early yesterday had convinced everyone of the need for unity among miners.

"He said: 'It's obvious that life and limb are in danger and therefore we are saying to our membership that this cannot go on'."

Another pithead ballot will be held today in north Derbyshire,

once regarded as a left-wing stronghold but now more in tune with moderate opinion. If the vote there conforms with the pattern elsewhere there will be intense pressure on the union's left-wing leaders to order a national ballot next week.

There are fears, however, that if the Nottinghamshire men vote against striking then, in the words of one official "all hell will be let loose" by Yorkshire pickets.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, said in a statement: "Following the NCB decision to use Tory anti-trade union legislation in taking out an injunction against the Yorkshire NUM, there has been an escalation of action throughout the British coalfields."

This deliberate NCB provocation, alongside the tragedy that occurred last night on the picket line at Ollerton, demonstrates how serious the situation has become.

The union's Yorkshire area executive formally decided to continue sending flying pickets to spread the strike.

Mr Jack Taylor, area president, said: "There might be a way of interpreting the injunction to allow us to picket in other coalfields. If we believe that for us to carry out our responsibility to our members we need to picket in other areas, we shall do so."

Union finances page 2
Leading article page 15

Miners united by picket's death

By Barrie Clement and Graig Seton

Both moderate and militant miners were shocked yesterday by the death of a flying picket from Yorkshire during clashes at Ollerton Colliery, Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire's 34,000 miners were called out on strike until the result of a ballot is known at noon tomorrow. In return the militant pitmen from Yorkshire have withdrawn and handed over picket duty to their Nottinghamshire colleagues until the result of the voting is known.

Dr Stephen Jones, a Home Office pathologist, examined the body of the miner who died, Mr David Garath Jones, aged 24, of South Kirby, West Yorkshire, and found nothing to support suggestions by other pickets that he had been hit by a brick, or a policeman's truncheon. There was no evidence on the body of assault, said Dr Jones.

Mr Jones, a father of two, almost certainly died after being crushed, it was discovered. The pathologist's report indicated that Mr Jones had received a crushing injury to his chest which had injured blood vessels attached to the heart. He said the injury had probably occurred within one hour of the time of his collapse.

Mr Jones was picketing at Ollerton, near Mansfield, on Wednesday night when, apparently, he was told his car was being vandalized. It was as he ran several hundred yards along the main road away from the colliery that he collapsed.

He had given first aid to a colleague from Nottinghamshire, just 20 minutes before he collapsed.

Mr Charles McLachlan, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, said that although there was no evidence of assault, an investigation into the death should be carried out by an officer from another force.

Mr Arthur Scargill, President of the National Union of Mine-workers, visited the scene of Mr Jones's death early yesterday and talked to the pickets. Policemen on duty were reported to have joined in a two-minute silence in respect for the dead man.

Contingents from the police forces in most parts of southern England, including men from the Metropolitan Police and men specially trained in riot control, were involved in controlling pickets earlier yesterday.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, told the Commons that 3,000 officers from 17 forces were at hand to quell any disturbances.

The violence at Bilthorpe, Thoresby and Ollerton collieries which resulted in 23 arrests and some injuries, came before the leaders of the Yorkshire miners decided to pull their members out.

Elsewhere in the coalfield picketing continued. Miners in North Wales complained that flying pickets from South Wales, where all the pits are at a standstill, had disrupted their ballot on the strike over pit closures.

Mr Arthur Scargill, who booted yesterday as he tried to speak to 200 Midlands colliers on the doorstep of the union headquarters in Sheffield.

Shares soar as company profits recover

Within 48 hours of one of the most acclaimed Budgets since the war, a range of widely differing British companies yesterday echoed the Chancellor's theme of continuing economic recovery, (William Kay, City Editor, writes).

The steady flow of surprisingly good profits and dividend news was reflected on the stock market, where the FT30 share index rose 11 points to yet another all-time high of 875.66.

Leading the way were the oil giants, British Petroleum and Shell, which each increased dividends by 20 per cent a predicted further growth this year.

Details, page 19

Brittan 'inflaming dispute'

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

The violence in the Nottinghamshire coalfield had its counterpart in the Commons yesterday when Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, volunteered a statement on the pickets and the police and was then accused by Mr Gerald Kaufman, his Opposition shadow, of deliberately inflaming a situation which required conciliation.

Mr Don Concannon, the former miner who is Labour MP for Mansfield, seemed to think little of either man's contribution, and said he hoped the House would "kindly belt up". He said he would rather Mr Brittan had not made a statement.

A pained Mr Brittan replied that it would be a sad day if it became a matter of controversy to suggest people should be able to go to work if they wished.

The Home Secretary began by reminding MPs that it was a breach of the criminal law to obstruct or intimidate those who wished to go to work.

He did not mention statutes passed since 1979, but spoke instead of the extensive powers possessed by the police under the common law.

Mr Brittan expressed the deep regret of the Commons for the death at Ollerton of Mr David Jones, and spoke of the horrifying mob rule inflicted by miner upon miner.

Mr Kaufman said the Labour Party considered all violence in all circumstances. But he said Mr Brittan seemed to regard it as his function to stir up difficult situations instead of cooling them down.

Then Mr Kaufman went to far for the affronted Conservative benches, by saying that the Government, by its legislation and by appointing Mr MacGregor, must have known what would happen and might even have hoped for it.

The anonymous author cited the 1975 Australian "constitutional coup" when prerogative power was used by the Governor-General to "destroy" Mr Gough Whitlam and his Labour government.

The paper said: "There is, therefore, absolutely no legal, or constitutional guarantee that such a coup would not be repeated in this country, if the House of Lords were to create a constitutional crisis by refusing to press Bills that had the support of a Labour majority in the House of Commons, towards the end of its term of office, when there was nothing the Commons could do to override the Lords' obstruction, or if the Crown were to dissolve Parliament."

It also said: "The fact that the armed forces, judges, bishops and all ministers and Members of Parliament are required to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown, and that there is no parallel oath of allegiance to the decisions of the House of Commons or other constituents, could also be very significant in any circumstances in which the Crown decided to intervene."

Interest cut on National Savings expected today

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Government is expected to announce a cut in the rates paid on National Savings today, bringing them closer to those available elsewhere.

The move will please the building societies, which are to agree the cut in their rates at a special meeting this morning. They are choosing between cutting the 11.25 per cent mortgage rate and the 7.25 per cent ordinary share rate by either 0.75 or 0.5 per cent.

Lower rates in National Savings, which compete directly with the societies for savers' money, would help to restore



Princess Michael of Kent at Kew Gardens, London, yesterday where she planted a tree to launch Beautiful Britain 1984 (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

British patient has heart-lung surgery

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The death of a young man after a traffic accident has brought the hope of new life to three seriously ill people, one of them the first British patient to receive a combined heart and lung transplant.

The two others received kidney transplants after the man's relatives gave surgeons permission to remove his organs.

Mrs Jean Jones, aged 48, was recovering in Harefield Hospital, west London, last night, after a 15-hour operation to give her a new heart and lungs. The only other such operation in Britain was performed at the same hospital last December on a young Swedish journalist, Mr Lars Ljungberg, who died 14 days later.

While Mrs Jones was in surgery, a young woman in Ireland and a young man in England were undergoing operations to receive the kidneys of the accident victim.

The exercise involving three recipients was coordinated from the UK Transplant Service headquarters in Bristol.

Mrs Jones, a Merry Hill, Wolverhampton, had been on the waiting list for the operation before the first attempt was made on Mr Ljungberg, but was considered then to be less critically ill than he was. She has been seriously ill since a heart attack in September 1982.

Her husband, Mr Clifford Jones, a self-employed heating engineer, drove her to Harefield on Wednesday afternoon in his van, after she was telephoned at home to be told that donor organs were available.

The young man had been diagnosed as "brain dead" earlier in the day. Mrs Jones was prepared for surgery in the evening and the operation to transplant the organs began at about 9.30 pm, the hospital said. It continued throughout the night, led by Mr Magdi Yacoub, Harefield's senior heart transplant surgeon, with two teams of five doctors.

Meanwhile, two patients suffering from serious kidney disease were identified as being suitable for transplants, and the organs were transported to their hospitals in England and Ireland. Last night both were understood to be making good progress.

The heart-lung transplant of Mrs Jones ended at 12.30 pm. Continued on back page, col 1

Mrs Jones: In "satisfactory" condition.

Interest cut on National Savings expected today

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Government is expected to announce a cut in the rates paid on National Savings today, bringing them closer to those available elsewhere.

The move will please the building societies, which are to agree the cut in their rates at a special meeting this morning. They are choosing between cutting the 11.25 per cent mortgage rate and the 7.25 per cent ordinary share rate by either 0.75 or 0.5 per cent.

Lower rates in National Savings, which compete directly with the societies for savers' money, would help to restore

building societies over the future flow of funds.

In the Budget the Chancellor announced that the coming year's target for National Savings would stay unchanged at £3 billion. He also introduced new limits of £50,000 on the amounts which investors can put in either income bonds or investment accounts. The previous limit was £200,000.

However, there was surprise that he did not announce lower rates. Income bonds and investment accounts offer 11.5 per cent and 11 per cent respectively before tax.

Husain's stinging attack stuns US

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The Reagan Administration has been startled and dismayed by a sharp attack from King Hussein of Jordan on US policy in the Middle East and his apparent repudiation of American attempts to work out a diplomatic solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an interview with *The New York Times*, King Hussein ruled out any early direct negotiations with Israel and said the US had lost its credibility as a mediator between Arabs and Israel because of its alleged one-sided support for the Jewish state.

President Reagan was hoping that King Hussein, after his recent talks with Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, would be ready to join the US-sponsored Palestinian autonomy talks with Israel.

The King also gave warning that he would seek arms "from anywhere and anyone else in the world" if congress rejects the Reagan Administration's proposed sale of £200m (about £134m) worth of military equipment to Jordan.

His comments were made in a two-hour interview in his palace in Amman with Judith Miller, a correspondent for *The New York Times* in the Middle East. Miss Miller said his remarks represented one of the harshest critiques the Jordanian monarch has made of American policy in the Middle East.

Although US officials tried to play down the significance of the interview, they expressed concern over its timing and the bluntness of the King's language. They noted that his criticism was a distinct departure from the continued support for Mr. Reagan which he demonstrated during his Washington visit last month.

Significantly, his attack came only a day after President Reagan had, at some political risk to himself, urged American Jews and Israel to drop their opposition to supply Stinger missiles and other advanced military equipment to Jordan.

The President argued that if moderate Arab countries like Jordan were to be brought into peace talks with Israel based on his September, 1982, Middle East plan, "we must preserve our credibility as a fair-minded broker seeking a comprehensive solution."

King Hussein said the US was succumbing to Israeli dictates.

American officials speculated that the bitterness of the King's remarks may have been caused by congressional opposition to the military aid package for Jordan as well as President Reagan's recent refusal to support a United Nations resolution condemning Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank.

Gemayel banquet fails, page 6

Woburn silver stolen in £5m raid

By Stewart Tendler
and Michael Horsnell

A £100,000 reward was offered last night for the recovery of heirlooms worth more than £5m stolen from Woburn Abbey, the home of the Marquess of Tavistock, yesterday.

In the biggest raid of its kind, the thieves breached a new television security system and broke in through a first floor window.

Once inside, they rifled the state dining room, Queen Victoria's state bedroom and a room used for storing racing trophies, from which they took 47 pieces of silver and gilt.

These included the Reform Cup, a silver trophy presented in 1832 to the Prime Minister, Lord Russell, to commemorate the passing of the Reform Act, and two priceless silver baskets by Paul de Lamerie. It is feared that the silverware may already have been smuggled abroad.

News of the burglary was broken to Lady Tavistock, the former socialite, Miss Henrietta Tiarks, and her husband in the Cayman Islands, where they are on holiday. Ms Lavinia Velliecombe, curator of the Woburn Collection, who spoke to her, said: "She is absolutely devastated by this. The collection is absolutely priceless."

The raid, which came during the 120-room abbey's winter break, occurred between midnight and 6 am yesterday when only domestic and security staff were there.

After knocking out a security camera overlooking windows at the rear of the abbey, the thieves took a builder's ladder from the grounds to reach a first floor window on the north wing.

In addition to the two 1737 silver bread baskets and the Reform Cup, they took a 40lb silver gilt salver designed by Sir Edward Lasser which was recently shown at the Tate Gallery. Other items stolen

Continued on back page, col 2

Stolen silver: the 1832 Reform Cup

Government accused by Acas of compromising its impartiality at GCHQ

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) accused the Government last night of questioning its impartiality by the decision to appoint an Acas official to advise management on industrial relations at the Government Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham.

The Acas governing council is to seek an urgent meeting with Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, to complain about the "invidious position" in which the service has been placed by the appointment of Mr John Lambert, director of its conciliation branch, GCHQ.

The 10-member council met in emergency session yesterday after union objections to the appointment. Members agreed on the likelihood of Mr Lambert's return to Acas, but they agreed they should complain to the Government about his secondment.

The council comprises three TUC nominees, three from the Confederation of British Industry, and three academics. The deputation is expected to be led

by Mr Pat Lowry, the Acas chairman. Last night the council said: "We attach great importance to the service's deserved reputation for integrity and even-handedness in disputes, and also the impartiality of Acas staff."

The council will be requesting a meeting with the Secretary of State for Employment to make clear their view that the service has been placed in an invidious position by this incident, and that senior members of Acas staff should not be withdrawn by the Department of Employment in this way.

Whitehall's explanation of Mr Lambert's secondment is that he is a career civil servant who can be moved between government departments if the need arises. This point was forcibly made yesterday by the non-TUC council members who opposed the unions' attempt to prevent Mr Lambert's eventual return to Acas.

The unions had argued in the meeting that because of his advisory role at Cheltenham, it

would be "unlikely that he would again be able to command the necessary confidence of trade union officers as an Acas conciliator, should his return to Acas at some stage in the future be contemplated."

The deputation is expected to include one representative each from the CBI, the TUC, and the academics.

Unions have been angered by Mr Lambert's appointment but the TUC's employment committee decided earlier this week against withdrawing union nominees to Acas over the GCHQ dispute.

The unions hope instead to be able to put pressure on the Government through their protest to Mr King.

Today, Mr Lowry is also to meet Civil Service Union officials representing Acas staff to hear their complaints about Mr Lambert's appointment. The Society of Civil and Public Servants has also decided to withdraw from the Acas negotiating machinery until Mr Lambert is recalled or permanently replaced at Acas.

VAT target of Budgets to come

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The Chancellor's plan to switch the tax system from "pay-as-you-earn" to "pay-as-you-spend" will be based on further extensions of value-added tax to more goods and services in future Budgets.

Mr Nigel Lawson told listeners to Radio 2's *Jimmy Young Show* yesterday that a switch would not involve an increase in the rate of VAT (at present 15 per cent). He thought the present rate was "about right" and "the way to go would be to tax things which are at present not taxed at all."

Mr Lawson pointed out that VAT covers only about half of consumers spending in Britain, and that more goods and services are taxed in other EEC countries. Major exemptions (or "zero-rated") goods and services in Britain include food, children's clothes and shoes, books and newspapers, drugs on prescriptions, financial, health and education services, and new construction. Most fuels - except petrol - and public transport are also zero-rated.

It is understood that the Chancellor has ruled out any extension of VAT to fresh food. Construction is a possible target, particularly after this Budget's extension of VAT to building alterations. EEC rules forbid its extension to financial services.

Most zero-rated goods and services are those which are deemed to be essential purchases, which would make it politically difficult for the Chancellor to make sweeping changes. When Sir Geoffrey Howe raised the VAT rate to 15 per cent the Government defended the increase by pointing out that low-income families and pensioners bought mainly zero-rated goods.

Forgery claim as six quit Monday Club

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Six more members of the Monday Club have resigned or decided against renewing their membership in protest at its alleged failure to tackle extremism in its ranks and the decision of its executive council to suspend its former political adviser, Mr John Pinner, and certain colleagues.

Amid recrimination over last Thursday's executive meeting, it has been stated that a forged document was produced as part of the case against them. It purported to be the minutes of a meeting of the Cambridge Group, which the club has alleged Mr Pinner and others formed as a vehicle for a takeover of the club. After a protest from Mr Pinner that it was not authentic, the document has been passed to the police for examination, the club said yesterday.

Mr Simon McIlwaine, former chairman of the Cambridge University Monday Club, who

as also suspended last Thursday, said yesterday that six other members who had left were Miss Michelle Cooper, former chairman of the students' group, Mr Andrew Shingold, Mr Lee McLenihan, Mr William Wright, Mr Tony Kehoe, and one of the club's industrial relations spokesmen who did not want to be named.

Miss Cooper said in a statement that she had informed the club chairman last year of the sympathies of one of the young members with neo-Fascism and that one prominent member was a follower of a bizarre cult which glorified the Aryan race, and that some club officials had decided to admit a former National Front member. In none of these cases was any real action taken.

Mr McIlwaine, meanwhile, denied that the Cambridge Group had been formed to take over the club.

Flexibility conceded over deputizing services

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, has dropped proposals to provide blanket restrictions on doctors use of deputizing services for night and weekend calls.

Instead Family Practitioner Committees (FPCs), which oversee doctors' use of the services, will be given much more flexibility in deciding how far doctors can use the services within broad guidelines about average levels of use.

Originally, Mr Clarke proposed that single-handed doctors and doctors in partnerships of two would normally be restricted to using deputizing

services only three nights a week and at alternate weekends. Doctors in partnerships of three or more would be expected to provide their own cover.

In a statement yesterday he said that many people had seen that as "too rigid and inflexible", despite proposals in the original guidance that FPCs would be allowed to take account of local circumstances and individual doctors' problems.

Instead FPCs will be given guidance on the type of controls to consider and given guidance on average levels of use.



Pit trouble: Police and pickets falling as a fence collapsed yesterday outside Thoresby Colliery in Nottinghamshire

Yorkshire miners' assets worth £8m

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Yorkshire miners, whose union assets were put at risk on Wednesday by a High Court injunction forbidding their "By-ing pickets", are comparatively rich by labour movement standards.

Although it has fewer than 60,000 members, the Yorkshire section of the National Union of Mineworkers, a union in its own right within the NUM federal structure, has funds, investments and property worth more than £8m.

According to the last annual return filed with the government-appointed Certification Officer, the union in the country's largest coalfield has a yearly subscription income of more than £3m and investment income of more than £600,000 from government and local

YORKSHIRE MINERS' FINANCIAL PROFILE	
Contributing membership	59,491
Total assets	£8,392,884
Investments	£3,997,706
Industrial action fund	£100,000
Political fund	£285,588
Land and buildings	£787,835

Source: Form AR21 submitted by Yorkshire NUM on August 3, 1983.

authority stocks. On December 31, 1982, these stalwarts of militancy also had £1,783,798 "cash at bank".

In fact, the Yorkshire miners' area is more wealthy than the National Union of Mineworkers itself which had total assets of just under £3.75m at the last official count.

With the assets of that order, the Yorkshire pitmen are

wealthier per capita than the National Graphical Association, whose £11m assets were frozen by the High Court while fines totalling £675,000 were sought.

The annual return required by the 1974 Trade Unions and Labour Relations Act does not disclose where the union's money is kept.

It indicates that the union's general fund stood at just over £7m at the end of 1982, an increase of nearly £1m during that year.

The Yorkshire area of the NUM is probably the wealthiest in the union, ironically as a result of financial prudence and policies implemented by Mr Arthur Scargill during his term as coalfield president in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The

militant boycott of government employment legislation that he has since advocated is now putting those assets at risk if the National Coal Board is able to go back to the High Court and prove disobedience of Mr Justice Nolan's injunctions.

MANPOWER IN THE PITS

Scotland	18,296
North-east	22,918
North-west	19,055
Yorkshire	13,450
Doncaster	13,450
Barnsley	13,450
South Yorkshire	14,080
N Yorkshire	10,554
N Nottinghamshire	16,793
S Nottinghamshire	12,629
S Midlands	12,942
Western area	18,547
South Wales	20,240
TOTAL	182,537

*Includes three pits in Kent, including one in Kent, and three in Cornwall, Lancashire, Cumbria and North Wales.

Ayatollah visits war victims

By John Withrow

As part of the Iranian campaign to highlight Iraqi use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war, an ayatollah visited London yesterday to claim that Iraq used poison gas only three days ago.

Ayatollah Mahdi Karrubi, who is touring European capitals, told a press conference at the Iranian Embassy that about 2,000 soldiers had been poisoned and "some had become martyrs". He repeated the charge, denied by the Foreign Office, that Britain had supplied chemical weapons to Iraq.

The ayatollah visited three Iranian soldiers receiving treatment at the £199-a-day private Cromwell hospital.

Hospital flight, page 7



Ayatollah Karrubi speaking at his press conference at the Iranian Embassy yesterday

Police win campaign on legal rights

By Richard Evans

Police officers who face serious disciplinary charges which could result in dismissal or deportation are to be given the right to legal representation at internal hearings, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, announced yesterday.

The move, which will be ratified in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, represents an important victory for the Police Federation. It has waged a long campaign.

In a letter to Mr Leslie Curtis, the chairman of the federation, Mr Brittan said that no officer in England and Wales would appear before such a disciplinary hearing without being given the opportunity to be legally represented.

Compensate victims, magistrates urged

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates are urged to award compensation in recognition of the interests of victims in new guidelines on compensation in criminal injury cases agreed by the council of the Magistrates' Association yesterday.

The guidelines, last revised in 1980, are to take account both of inflation and of courts' new powers under the Criminal Justice Act 1982 to use compensation orders as sentences in their own right.

"A common criticism of the criminal courts is that they do not have sufficient regard for the victims of crime," the guidelines say. "An award of compensation in appropriate cases can be an important means of demonstrating that the interests of the victim are recognized."

Suggested sums to be used only as starting points, and to be varied according to particular circumstances, include: (1980 sums in brackets): loss of a tooth £60-£150 (£50-£100); scarring £200-£500 (£150-£300); fractures £150-£400 (£100-£200); a bruise £50 (£40) and a sprain £75-£150 (£60-£100).

From May, magistrates will have power to award compensation for personal injury, loss of damage up to a total £2,000 in respect of each offence. Because of the £400 limit on claims paid out on by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, magistrates have "a most important role in awarding compensation for relatively minor injuries," the guidelines say.

They have been advised only to make awards in clear, simple and uncomplicated cases so that where there is doubt about the nature or extent of injuries, or a substantial claim is pending, it is best to leave it to a decision of the civil courts.

But that need not prevent magistrates awarding some compensation.

Reparation support

The all-party penal affairs group of MPs calls in a report today for a new approach to crime which puts the victim first. They propose measures, including experiments in reparation between victim and offender, along the same lines as proposed by The Home Secretary.

They urge the Home Office to fund a range of experiments to bring reparation into the criminal justice system.

Mediation panels, the MPs propose, should be set up under independent chairmen to help victim and offenders agree on an appropriate form of reparation might include payment of money, the return of stolen goods, repair of damage or other direct services.

The dispute between lawyers and the Home Office over facilities for remand prisoners has spread to Scotland where solicitors in Stirlingshire are protesting at a decision by the Chief Constable of Central Scotland to stop providing police for remand prisoners from the end of March on the grounds of shortage of manpower and resources.

Tougher obscenity law possible

By David Hewson

Parliament will be asked to vote on a fundamental reform of the Obscene Publications Act in its next session if the lobby in favour of Mrs Mary Whitehouse's National Viewers' and Listeners' Association.

Mrs Whitehouse said yesterday that a number of backbenchers were willing to sponsor a Private Member's Bill to tighten up a key part of the Act, probably with the support of the government.

The amendment would replace the present wording, which bans material with a "tendency to deprave and corrupt", with an embracing definition of pornography. Mrs Whitehouse said: "Don't ask me what the wording will be, our lawyers are working on it. It would be simple, direct definition."

Mrs Whitehouse said that the long-term objectives of her association were to bring cinema and television within the area covered by the Act. Anti-censorship campaigners, who have, for years, tolerated Mrs Whitehouse and her associ-

ation as something of a joke group, are having to face the fact that the lobby has made tremendous inroads into accepted standards with the new Video Recording Bill.

Television companies fear that, if the standards applying to material covered by the Bill were extended to them, many programmes now considered acceptable could be affected.

Mrs Whitehouse said: "I am not talking about an oppressive obscenity law, I am talking about one which will deal with the extremes."

Nearly 200 MPs sign Oman inquiry motion

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday opened up the possibility that she had a private meeting with a Middle East director of Cementation during her visit to Oman in 1981.

She said in the Commons that she had not met Mr Jamil Anyuni, director of the firm which went on to win the £300m contract for an Oman university, in an "official capacity".

Mr Mark Thatcher, who has already said that he played "a very small part" in the deal, met his mother during her Oman visit, and Whitehall sources last night failed to rule out the possibility that Mrs Thatcher and Mr Anyuni had met either

socially or privately, either in Oman or elsewhere.

The Commons Select Committee of Members' Institute, which last week rejected a complaint that the Prime Minister should formally have registered her interest, last night agreed to examine a further complaint that Mrs Thatcher had contravened a 1974 Commons resolution on the declaration of interest.

Nearly 200 MPs have signed a Commons motion urging a select committee investigation of the Prime Minister's failure to declare, and to register an interest, "to clear the matter up and the public speculation."

Farm plea to Thatcher

Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, was expected to meet the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street last night, in a final effort to persuade her to reject the latest EEC farm price package at next week's summit.

Sir Richard said yesterday that the proposed 10 per cent cut in Community milk production could force 5,000 dairy farmers out of business in Britain alone. He would be asking Mrs Thatcher to press for a transition period of at least three years.

Rich pickings in 1645 porcelain cargo

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An auction which should have taken place in the mid-seventeenth century was finally held at Christie's in Amsterdam on Wednesday. The items that came under the hammer were salvaged from a Chinese junk which sank in the South China Sea around 1645.

The cargo included more than a thousand pieces and there are indications that the vessels was operating under licence from the Dutch East India Company.

Having been salvaged by Captain Michael Hatcher, a specialist in raising Second World War wrecks, the porcelain was consigned to Christie's. It realized £540,761, more than double its estimated value, with every lot finding a buyer.

"It was like going into a seventeenth century shop," one enthusiastic visitor to the pre-sale exhibition said.

The reason for porcelain being sold in Amsterdam was that late Ming and Transitional blue and white porcelain pieces have been most keenly collected in Holland since the seven-

teenth century. They feature in many Dutch still life paintings of that period and have been bought extensively by Dutch museums. British museums were also represented to buy a few outstanding lots and United States collectors and dealers bought in bulk.

The prices ran far beyond estimates, but the documentary evidence supplied by this datable cache of porcelains is likely to give the pieces an extra collector appeal in years to come.

Unusual shapes were most sought after with a teapot shaped as a peach, the handle and spout as stems, at £2,540 guineas (estimate £1,200-2,000 guineas) or £2,902. Two large "kraak" dishes, painted with flowers in blue and white, realized 19,380 guineas (estimate £2,200-2,800 guineas) or £4,486.

Common items such as plates, which were there by the dozen, consistently doubled or tripled estimates. A dozen "kraak" blue and white plates which would have been lucky to make £50 each in London were

bid to 7,980 guineas (estimate 900-1,400 guineas) or £1,847. In New York on Wednesday Christie's held a successful sale of English and Continental silver totalling £836,675 with nine per cent unsold. All the most expensive lots sold to London dealers with Kenneth Davis of Albemarle Street paying the surprise price of the day at £132,000 (estimate \$40,000-\$60,000) or £88,000 for a set of four George I candlesticks and matching candle-snuffer and taper-stick (55ozs).

Corrections
Winterton's, auctioneer, of Lichfield, was incorrectly called Winston in a column on March 8. Lynn Greenwood, of Stow-on-the-Wold, who spent £1,700 on a Worcester cream jug, were incorrectly described as a dealer from Suffolk in the same report.

A report from the Press Association published in *The Times* on 25 concerning increased sales of low fat and long life milk referred to publicity about health damage caused by eating polyunsaturated fats found in meat and many dairy products. The reference should have been to saturated and not unsaturated fats.

VAT CHANGES

HOT TAKE-AWAYS

Hot take-away food and drink will be standard-rated from 1 May 1984. Details are in Budget Notice 2/84.

CONSTRUCTION

- Building alterations and alterations to civil engineering works.
- Construction of garden buildings, such as greenhouses, sheds and small detached garages.
- Installation of most fitted furniture and kitchen appliances.

Will be standard-rated from 1 June 1984. Details are in Budget Notice 3/84.

IMPORTS

The arrangements for postponed accounting for VAT on imports will be withdrawn from 1 October 1984. Details are in Budget Notice 14/84.

REGISTRATION AND DEREGISTRATION

From 14 March 1984 the VAT registration turnover limits have been raised to £18,700 a year or £6,200 in any one quarter.

These limits apply to everyone who is required to be registered on or after 14 March 1984.

If your estimated turnover (including VAT) will be £17,700 or less in the year beginning 1 June 1984 you can apply for deregistration from 1 June 1984 now.

If you have been registered for two years and your turnover (including VAT) has not exceeded £18,700 in each of those years and is unlikely to exceed that level in the year then beginning, you can apply for deregistration after 1 June 1984.

Details of these changes are in Budget Notice 1/84 which also explains how to cancel your registration.

Further Information

All of these Notices are available, with help if you need it, from local VAT offices. You will find the addresses in telephone directories under "Customs and Excise."



ISSUED BY HM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

1550 من الامل

'No sex before 20' is advice to reduce the risk of cervical cancer

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A cancer specialist yesterday advised women to refrain from sexual intercourse until they were in their twenties to lower their chances of contracting cancer of the cervix. He blamed permissiveness, promiscuity, and the "copulation explosion" for the higher incidence of the disease.

Dr Robert Yule, consultant pathologist at Christie's Hospital, Manchester, said the disease had now reached "epidemic proportions" in Britain because women had become sexually active at a younger age.

"Those women who begin having sex at an earlier age are more at risk, although it would be quite wrong to suggest that women who contract cervical cancer have been promiscuous," Dr Yule said. "But I am convinced that all the talk about sexual equality and women's liberation has rebounded on women. It is not the men who run the risk, it is the women, and they should do more to protect themselves."

In a study of cases at Christie's Hospital, Dr Yule found that the number of women under the age of 35 with the disease had increased from six in 1972 to 83 last year. In one case, a girl aged 19 had died, he said.

"Cancer of the cervix is unknown among nuns because they have no sexual activity," Dr Yule said. "I am aware that it may be rather facile to say that if young women refrained from sex until they were in their twenties they would enhance their chances of avoiding this disease."

Young women could also give themselves more protection by switching to "barrier" methods of contraception, such as the sheath and the diaphragm, rather than the pill or the coil, although he was not blaming the pill as a cause of disease.

Dr Yule also urged women to have a cervical smear test every three years after they became sexually active rather than "judicious" Department of Health recommendation of every five years.

"I realize some women may be annoyed by what I am saying about their sexual activity," Dr Yule said. "But I believe this copulation explosion is very serious and I want women to realize the risks and to take action to protect themselves."

Dr Yule was speaking yesterday after publication in *Medical News* of a talk he gave to a symposium on cervical cancer at the Middlesex Hospital in London last week.

The flying vicar with 10 flocks to care for

By Michael Horsnell

It is 11 o'clock on a bright Sunday morning and 18 worshippers are awaiting the vicar as they compose themselves for Holy Communion in the tiny village church on the fringe of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

For the Rev John Thorold, the flying vicar of Spilsby, it is the time by his wristwatch which confirms he must be in Little Steeping, third of the 10 parishes for which he and his curate, Mr William Williams, share the care on a rota basis.

Sometimes he has to stop and ask himself which flock he is about to tend as he arrives by car, having already taken Holy Communion at the neighbouring villages of Halton Holgate and Langton.

Occasionally mishaps cannot be avoided, such as this time one Mothering Sunday when he was running 10 minutes late at Saunthorpe and was forced to tell astonished parishioners: "I must pronounce the final blessing and leave you to sing the last hymn while I disappear." And he disappeared, cackling in the wind, to drive to St James's in Spilsby four miles away for his next service.

But today, the vicar having caught his breath in time for the Creed, the service runs smoothly and the energetic Mr Thorold launches into a sermon about the pressures on rural clergy.

The plight of overburdened clergymen in country towns and villages, heartland of the Church of England, was discussed recently by the Dean of St Paul's, the Rev Alan Webster, in *Christy's Survival in a Cold Climate*, an article in the *Audenshaw Papers*, the international newsletter for clergy and theologians.

In his lament at the churches' plight the Dean suggested that clergy need a spiritual survival kit to cope with pressures which can leave them both "burnt out" in the ordained ministry and burdened with guilt about the neglect suffered by their families.

He relayed the warning of a sociologist friend who spoke of a "coming avalanche of clergy divorce" raised as a spectre of children who no longer attend "Dad's church".

Mr Thorold, aged 48, is father of four children and to 3,000 souls in his handsome, multiple parish stretching 12 miles north to south.

"I do not complain," the clergyman's is one of the few



Flying vicar: Rev John Thorold, outside the village church at Little Steeping, Lincolnshire, one of his 10 parishes

self-programming jobs in life in which he uses his abilities to the best effect," he says.

"I happen to be in the sort of place where I think my gifts are used to their best. Perhaps that is because I am of a relatively new breed which has had to adapt. But I find there is a real danger that a parish priest under these conditions can be rather like a sponge."

"He might have a lot of moisture, which he gives, but unless he is very careful all of it can be squeezed out of him."

Fortunately, none of the worst calamities foreseen by the Dean has been realized in Mr Thorold, none of whose children has positively rejected the church. And his wife, Joyce, a primary school teacher, whose income supplements his monthly net pay of £450, supports the realism of multiple parishes.

A normal day sees Mr

Thorold at work for 14 hours. He could, of course, leave more to the laity.

But Mr Thorold cannot help but immerse himself in his work. He is on the governing bodies of five schools, where he often takes assembly, teaches and consults with the headmasters, and he is chaplain to two hospitals.

"Some clergymen feel others should take on some of their duties and this is the dilemma we face," he says.

"How could I give up my work in schools? It is an important thing to my bow. It not only keeps me in touch with youngsters but keeps my mind alert. Youngsters are not prepared to swallow what you say without a good deal of discussion."

"When it comes to committing there is no alternative really to burning the candle at both ends, is there?"

AA calls for drugs warning to drivers

By Clifford Webb

Too many doctors are failing to warn patients that drugs they are taking, even for common ailments such as a cold, could seriously impair their driving, the Automobile Association said yesterday.

It called for action by the British Medical Association and drug manufacturers to ensure that containers carry a warning. The BMA said last night that it would be happy to have talks with the AA.

A warning is attached by the pharmacist only when it is requested by the doctor. The AA suggests that a new prescription form should be designed with a prominent panel for doctors to tick if they want a warning sticker on the drug container.

The AA first drew attention to the dangers of impaired judgment and reaction time more than 15 years ago.

More recently, a Transport and Road Research Laboratory survey of 2,000 accidents found that nearly 90 drivers involved were below par because of drugs.

Yesterday the AA's *Drive* magazine said tranquillizers and anti-depressants could have "a profound effect, causing the legs to go wobbly and patients to bump into things."

Dr James Bevan, senior medical consultant to the AA, said doctors were sometimes unaware of side-effects because drug manufacturers failed to indicate the danger in their literature.

Drive said another cause for concern was magistrates acquitting people who drove under the influence of such "soft" drugs as cannabis. It quoted Dr David Filer, medical consultant to two London police stations, as saying: "We have had three or four cases recently where the court chose instead to convict for careless driving, even though tests showed the presence of the drug."

Cell check on Martin just before his death

David Martin was found hanging in his cell 17 minutes after prison officers checked on him, an inquest heard yesterday.

The hearing at Rygle, Isle of Wight, was adjourned until April 26, when a jury will hear the full evidence.

The coroner, Mr Keith Chesterton, issued a certificate for cremation, which was requested by Martin's parents. Martin, 37, had been serving a 25 year sentence for shooting a policeman and firearms offences.

Det Sgt William Berry said that Martin was seen in his cell at Parkhurst Jail at 6pm on Tuesday. Seventeen minutes later he was found hanging by a ligature around the neck which was tied to a grille in the cell wall.

Dr Neil Greenwood, a pathologist, said hanging was the cause of death.

College change

Students who apply next year for entry to Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, will be admitted on the basis of GCE grades instead of by the Cambridge entrance examination. It follows the example set by Emmanuel College.

VC's portrait

Mr Sarah Jones, widow of the Falklands VC Lieutenant Colonel H. Jones, will attend the first viewing today of a painting of her husband commissioned by the officers of the School of Infantry in Warminster, Wiltshire.

Cup concession

Roman Catholic churches all over Liverpool will close for the afternoon on Sunday, March 25 so that congregation members can watch the televised Milk Cup Final football match between Everton and Liverpool at Wembley.

Phoenix Theatre for sale

The Phoenix Theatre, London, which opened with C. B. Cochrane's premiere of Noel Coward's *Private Lives* in 1930, is up for sale for £2.75m.

The theatre, a Grade II listed building in Charing Cross Road, will be offered as part of a complex of shops and flats. But Moss and Partners, the estate agents handling the sale on behalf of the Flint-Shipman family trust, say that the theatre may be sold separately, and could be used for other entertainment purposes.

Mr Sean Walsh, a partner in the firm, said yesterday: "There has been interest across the board from theatrical impresarios to property companies, and there is also interest from across the Atlantic."

Tattoo surgeons to be struck off

By Robin Young

Two medical practitioners who performed operations to remove tattoos by laser were ordered yesterday to be struck off the medical register by the General Medical Council's professional conduct committee.

Dr Sisir Dutta and Mr Robert Frempong had operated for companies advertising tattoo removal in newspapers.

Dr Dutta, who is now serving six years in jail in Florida for attempting to smuggle heroin into the United States, was found guilty of serious professional misconduct.

The patients had been told their operations would be painless and would leave no scars, but they suffered acute pain, weeping wounds, and ugly scars.

Mrs Susan Hazell said that after Dr Dutta had tried to remove her tattoo the wound became so bad that she could get the dressing off only by tipping it, resulting in a stream of blood.

The committee cleared both Dr Dutta and Mr Frempong, who is now in practice in Baltimore, of endangering their patients by persisting in a branch of medicine in which they did not have appropriate knowledge and skill.

Both were found guilty of not making adequate arrangements for post-operative care of patients whose condition requires extensive hospital treatment. Dr Dutta was also found guilty of repeatedly claiming medical qualifications to which he was not entitled.

Both have 28 days to appeal.

Builders fight VAT move

By Jeremy Warner

Skilled building workers will be condemned to the dole or to the shady practice of the black economy by the imposition of 15 per cent value-added tax on building alterations, Mr Barry Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury, was told yesterday by a delegation from the Building Employers' Confederation.

The president, Mr Bruce Chivers, told Mr Hayhoe that the Budget measure will force householders to use cash-in-hand "cowboys" rather than taxpaying building firms and cause a scramble to carry out alterations before the tax comes into force on June 1.

Mr Hayhoe was asked to consider reducing the tax to 5 per cent.

The British Property Federation said that the Budget decision to start charging property developers VAT on materials and services they use in renovation work could increase rents in conversation areas such as the City of London by up to a tenth.

Conversion of houses into flats and the renovation of run-down property in inner city areas, such as Foxglove, Liverpool, would also be affected, the federation said.

Intoximeter is defended

Lion Laboratories says that the Lion Intoximeter 3000, its much criticized electronic breath-test machine, remains "an extremely reliable and accurate weapon in the fight against drinking and driving."

The company, of Barry, South Wales, has produced 650 intoximeters used by police throughout England and Wales.

An MP has called for the instrument to be withdrawn from use in breath-testing suspected drunk drivers, and the Magistrates' Association and the Association of Police Surgeons say drivers should have the right to provide a blood or urine sample rather than risk being convicted on the evidence of the machine alone.

Computer to aid Telecom inquiries

By Bill Johnston

Technology Correspondent

A national network of computerized centres equipped to deal with customer queries about telephone bills and service is being planned by British Telecom.

The plans, which are in the preliminary stages, depend on reorganizing Britain's 61 telephone areas into 23 districts, each of which will have a fully automated "front office" where customers can direct their telephone service queries or which they can visit.

The reorganization will begin late next year.

Directory inquiries and billing will also be computerized. A start will be made on the former later this year and be completed by the end of 1985. British Telecom would then be able to allow customers access to the directory computer either on their own television sets, via Prestel, or on video display units located at certain strategic points, possibly in telephone kiosks.

Trials are to begin on itemized billing this year using a sample of 250,000 customers. Four areas will be used for tests by three different electronic equipment manufacturers. They are London and Shrewsbury (GEC), Edinburgh (Plessey) and Leicester (IBM).

Rooftop death as royal car arrives

By John Shaw

Technology Correspondent

A steeplejack collapsed and died yesterday as he raised the Prince of Wales's standard minutes before the Prince and Princess arrived at a Sheffield factory.

Mr John Shaw, aged 57, was raising the standard on the roof of Westall Richardson Ltd, a cutlery factory, in Upper Allen Street.

Mr Shaw, who worked for a local firm of contractors, was 40ft above ground on the factory roof when he collapsed.

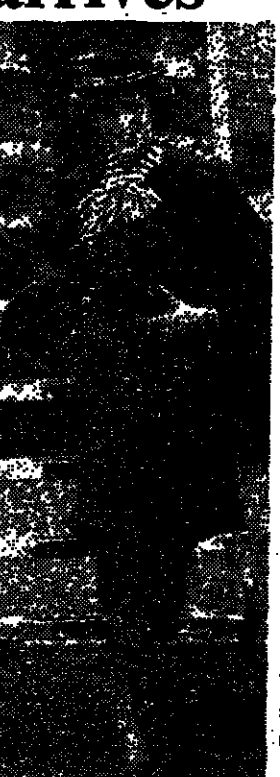
The Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Dr Peter Jones, a general practitioner, left the royal guests to go to the man's aid.

He climbed a ladder to where the steeplejack was lying on the sloping roof and tried to revive him with the kiss of life and heart massage. But Mr Shaw, of Overend Road, Gleadless, Sheffield, was dead.

The body remained on the roof until the royal couple had entered the factory.

The incident was witnessed by 2,000 onlookers who had gathered to catch a glimpse of the Prince and Princess of Wales. When the Prince of Wales was told of the death he asked for a message of sympathy to be passed to Mr Shaw's family.

At the end of the visit, the Prince of Wales was presented with a cook's knife and he paid for it with a 1981 Royal Wedding crown.



Happy landing: The Princess of Wales arriving yesterday at RAF Finningley for her visit with the Prince to Sheffield which concluded with their attendance at a performance of *Tosca* by the South Yorkshire Opera at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield

Fowl pest spread worries vets

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent

The British Veterinary Association expressed concern yesterday at the epidemic of Newcastle Disease (fowl pest) but declined to speculate on its origin.

Mr John Crooks, the association's president, said it had yet to be established whether the outbreaks in Wiltshire and Somerset, announced by the Ministry of Agriculture on Wednesday, were linked with those in Shropshire, declared on February 28, and North Yorkshire, declared on March 2.

The ministry said last night that a fourth outbreak had been confirmed at Lauder, Berwickshire, and that there were now about 20 suspect cases throughout Britain. So far 360,000 birds had been slaughtered. More than 42 million were slaughtered in the big outbreak in 1971.

Sixty thousand chickens were killed yesterday at Edington, Wiltshire.

Mr Crooks said he was aware of reports that farmers had been importing vaccine illegally from the Continent to immunize their flocks, but nothing had been proved.

Immunization is used to control the disease on the continent, where it is endemic, but is banned in Britain, which has a policy of slaughter.

If you're about to invest in a pension plan make sure it's the best on the market.

Pension-Plan Results					TARGET Managed
Over 5 years assuming 6 annual premiums of £500 each.					
Amount Invested allows for tax relief at 30%					
HAMBRO Managed	NATIONAL PROVIDENT	EQUITABLE	ABBEY Equity	M & G	Value of Fund
Value of Fund £4,105	Value of Fund £4,133	Value of Fund £4,303	Value of Fund £4,574	Value of Fund £4,987	£6,345
Amount Invested £2,100	Amount Invested £2,100	Amount Invested £2,100	Amount Invested £2,100	Amount Invested £2,100	Amount Invested £2,100
unit linked	with profits	with profits	unit linked	unit linked	unit linked

If you're self-employed or the director of a private company you'll know all about the tax advantages of investing in a pension plan.

Your biggest problem will be selecting the best from the rest.

Obviously, the most important factor in making your decision will be the size of your pension fund when you retire. And that will be determined by the success, or otherwise, of your chosen investment managers.

All too often, this decision is taken as a result of comparing projected growth figures, whereas the only realistic basis for comparison is *achieved* growth.

The table above is taken from the latest publication on personal pension plans published by the Financial Times.

It compares the actual results of an investment in the Target Personal Pension Plan - linked to the Target Managed Pension Fund - with five of the market leaders in individual pension plans.

What it doesn't show, however, is that the Target plan has out-performed all other similar plans over the last five years. The sort of performance you'd expect from funds managed by J. Rothschild Investment Management Limited.

What's more, our loanback facility is way ahead of the competition. Only the Target plan provides you with a guaranteed facility to draw on your investment whenever you like (subject to acceptable security) with no additional management charges.

*Self-Employed Pensions Handbook 1983.

Invest now in a Target Pension Plan and you'll not only save tax, you'll also benefit from the best performing plan in the market.

And with Target you're not committed to keeping up a regular payment. You can invest how much you like, and you can vary your level of contributions to suit your personal circumstances.

Except, of course, with a growth record like ours, we think you'll want to invest more rather than less.

To find out more about the Target Pension Plan, fill out the Freepost coupon below.

Please let me have further information on the Target Pension Plan.

Name _____

Age _____ Occupation _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Business tel. no. _____ Ext. _____

Send to: Dept M9 Target Life Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Freepost, Aylesbury, Bucks HP19 3YA.
Tel: Aylesbury (0296) 5941.

Target Life

A subsidiary of
J. Rothschild & Company Limited.

7/16/83

Ultimate Holding Company CHARTERHOUSE 1, BATHURST PLACE

Study on rising toll of serious ski injuries

By Our Science Correspondent

Many British holidaymakers are returning from alpine ski resorts this season with more serious injuries than would have been expected a few years ago.

Medical experts say that most worrying trend is of high-speed collisions between skiers, causing fractured skulls, spine fractures, multiple injuries and facial lacerations, and in some cases, ruptures of the spleen, liver or kidneys.

Broken legs, commonly the top of the casualty list by knee damage, particularly torn ligaments, which take longer to heal than fractures, can be more painful and carry a bigger risk of long-term complications.

British holidaymakers hurt in Swiss ski resorts this season are among those being asked to answer a questionnaire on how their accidents happened and to

SKIING INJURIES SEEN BY SKI PATROL AND RANGER SERVICE IN AVIEMORE IN 1982-83

Type of injury	Site of injury	Number injured
Sprains/strains	knee	85
	ankle	39
	shoulder	23
	finger	22
Dislocations	finger	38
	other	(227)
Fractures	shoulder	10
	finger	8
	other	6
	(24)	
Fractures	tibia/fibula	36
	ankle	14
	rib	7
	finger	7
	wrist	6
	spine	6
Bruises	various	23
	other	164
Lacerations	various	9
	other	9
Concussions	various	18
	other	18
Other	various	223
	other	223

surrender their skis and boots for examination by technical experts, in an effort to reduce accidents.

This is part of a study by the Swiss Council for Accident

Prevention, which has become alarmed by the increase. Holidaymakers may even be subjected to equipment checks on the slopes.

The Swiss are concerned that improved equipment and better prepared pistes, while in many ways offering more safety, may also cause more accidents by allowing faster skiing.

At Adelboden, one of the resorts in the study, Dr Werner Schmidt said "Skiing is becoming more dangerous despite, or perhaps because of, the improvements. Too many people, especially the younger ones, ski much too fast, lose control of their skis and seriously injure themselves and those they collide with."

Between mid-December and early February, Dr Schmidt and his colleagues attended 380 injured skiers in Adelboden, an average of seven a day.

Up to half a million Britons take skiing holidays every year but no complete records of accidents are kept. The London insurance brokers, Douglas Cox Tyrie, who have special-

ized in skiing insurance for 33 years, say the number of claims they have had so far this year is about 3.5 per cent, much the same as in earlier years.

"For per cent of the accidents reported to us are due to collisions between skiers," the company's travel manager, Mr Michael Pottinger, said.

"This is a very worrying increase on previous years and essentially is due to people skiing faster than they should."

He said the most likely causes included bad snow conditions, longer skis which increase leverage on the leg in accidents and enable faster skiing, the inability to master technique on longer skis, and reluctance among Britons to take lessons.

In a survey of last season's accidents at Aviemore in Scotland, published in January's *Nursing Mirror*, 39 per cent of injuries were sprains or strains, 39 per cent bruises, lacerations, concussion or exposure, 18 per cent fractures, most of them of the tibia and fibula, and 4 per cent dislocations, mostly of the shoulder.



Geoffrey Smith

Mr Lawson has succeeded brilliantly in the first part of his Budget. He has shown that, despite all the ent mistakes, this is a government which has got it out of steam. But how is he also providing the strategy that has recently been asked? How far has he solved the dilemma of public spending that has given an impression of an administration whose voice does not now what its hands are doing.

In September 1982, Geoffrey Howe, as Chancellor, raised his collection of irritating heights in the nation might rise to the 'the decade of public expenditure' provisions were unchanged. This warning was accompanied by a paper in 'Times' Link, which pointed out that the government's spending cuts were pinched. The Cabinet rejected an act of political suicide and saw one of the decade of expenditure debate, that the out discussed the paper.

Masterpiece of caution.

That was one of three but it was not the only diagnosis. The government would not be able to afford to do so. The government would not be able to afford to do so. The government would not be able to afford to do so.

The government would not be able to afford to do so. The government would not be able to afford to do so. The government would not be able to afford to do so. The government would not be able to afford to do so.



How often do The Economist's predictions come true?

We're not really in the predictions business.

Even in 1851, when we infuriated our British readers by forecasting the industrial superiority of the United States, we didn't regard it as crystal-ball journalism.

The truth is, we've always found it difficult to write an article of consequence without looking at the consequences of certain actions.

On a number of occasions this fearlessness has made The Economist seem something of a prophet. (Occasionally, it's made us seem merely foolish.)

We were among the first to foresee the plight of the Jews under Hitler.

Nearer to present times, in the early 1950s, we warned Western businessmen to watch out for Japan. (Earlier, we'd told America to watch out for Pearl Harbour.)

In 1974, in the middle of the oil crisis, we forecast an energy glut by the end of the decade, much to the fury of Shell and the other oil companies.

And in 1982, we asked in a headline "Has young

Lochinvar come out of the West?"

We were writing about Gary Hart, then an unknown Senator from Colorado.

Of course, sometimes we've got it wrong (sorry about Korea) and doubtless we'll err again.

The occasional misjudgment, it seems to us, is better than no judgments at all.

The Economist doesn't sit on the fence. It's opinionated, independent, even quirky.

If you've never tried it we can safely predict you'll be surprised by its style and its scope.

It believes in good writing and it puts its stories across with gusto and glee.

It may give you a head start, it won't give you a headache.

Finally, we feel we should comment on the question posed by our photograph. Will there be a black Pope?

After some consultation, we've decided that this issue is best left to an even Higher Authority than The Economist.

The Economist

Gemayel's banquet fails to reconcile old enemies at Lebanon conference

There was supposed to be sweetness and light at yesterday's session of the Lebanese reconciliation talks. Five different vintages of wine and a Lebanese flag made out of flowers and tinned asparagus had augmented a banquet at the Beau Rivage hotel.

President Amin Gemayel had thrown his arms around Mr Nabih Berri, the Shiite Muslim leader, who had done no more than offer a token, rather cool handshake by way of greeting at the start of the meal.

But the old men of Lebanon returned to the fray yesterday morning. It started when Mr Suleiman Franjeh, pro-Syrian former President, archly suggested that Mr Pierre Gemayel, the President's father and the leader of the Phalange, had been working for the Israelis. According to three separate conference sources, the script then ran thus:

Pierre Gemayel: "You must understand the fear which drives Christians towards Israel."

Franjeh: "They (the Christians) are neither Lebanese nor Christian - they are Israelis."

Gemayel: "I cannot accept your definition of them."

Franjeh: "You are an Israeli."

Gemayel: "I am more Lebanese than you. You are not Lebanese. You are a dog and a traitor."

At which point, Mr Franjeh

stormed out of the conference chamber and would only return after President Gemayel had personally gone to his hotel suite to soothe his anger.

With such scenes in the conference room it was therefore scarcely surprising that both the Syrians and the Lebanese delegates were saying yesterday that the talks would continue into next week.

Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Vice-President, held separate meetings with President Gemayel and Mr Berri yesterday morning, allegedly repeating Syria's minimum demands for an "Arabized" and peaceful Lebanon, in which the delegates could sort out their own structure of government providing it represented no threat to Syria's security.

President Gemayel had held Wednesday night's banquet not only to honour Mr Khaddam but to bring the rival Lebanese leaders closer together.

Yet the lack of trust was evident enough as giant albatross dogs were brought into the hotel to sniff the rubber plants while bearded Lebanese gunmen attached to the delegations chewed coyly on the *gris gris* just in case the opposing militias had been flavouring the banquet with poison.

It is becoming ever more evident at the conference that the Muslim militia leaders are

as anxious to force the President into taking responsibility for the bloodshed in Muslim areas of Beirut over the past six months as they are to create a new structure of government.

Mr Berri, for example, told a news conference yesterday that there could be no compromise at the talks if government appointments continued to be awarded on grounds of religion or if President Gemayel refused to accept his role in the bombardment of west Beirut.

Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials say that all parties to the talks are now agreed that there should be further powers for Lebanon's Sunni Muslim Prime Minister, a longer term for the Speaker of the Assembly, the possibility of a second parliamentary chamber, and the redistribution of key positions in the administration.

Yet Syria's specific demands have still not been made public, and this conference, it becomes more and more obvious, is being held more to consecrate Syria's political victory than to change the minutiae of government structures in Beirut.

● Tel Aviv: The Lebanese port of Sidon reopened yesterday after being shut down by the Israelis for 10 days (Moshe Brilliant writes). The closure followed explosions in the port area on March 4 which injured 11 soldiers, one of them fatally.



Hart's TV image worries Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington



In public, officials of the campaign to re-elect President Reagan say they do not mind whether Mr Walter Mondale or Senator Gary Hart wins the Democratic presidential nomination. They are confident Mr Reagan can beat either of them in the November election.

In private, however, they express concern about the meteoric rise of Senator Hart since his New Hampshire victory two weeks ago. The Colorado senator represents a new type of challenge which the President's campaign staff had not anticipated.

Senator Hart has a number of political assets which could be used to good effect against Mr Reagan. First, his age. At 47 he is a quarter of a century younger than Mr Reagan. By projecting himself as the representative of a "new generation of leadership" he has also shown in his battle with Mr Mondale (who is only nine years his senior) that he can make political capital out of his relative youth.

Secondly, he looks good on television. This is a medium which President Reagan has managed to dominate for the past three years with such success that his personal popularity has consistently been higher than ratings for the way he does his job. Although Senator Hart lacks Mr Reagan's folksy, almost homely appeal, his youthful good looks, for many viewers, bestowed on him an almost Kennedy-like attraction.

"It's like the battle between McDonald's and Burger King," one observer said, referring to an advertising war between two leading hamburger chains. "One is more established than the other, but both can be made to appear equally mouth-watering."

Thirdly, Senator Hart has none of Mr Mondale's political baggage. As he puts it, "I am a smaller target for a Reagan attack."

Unlike Mr Mondale, he is not associated with the discredited Carter administration. Nor is he saddled with Mr Mondale's special-interest strings. Even his past links with Mr George McGovern, for whom he was campaign manager in 1972, are not considered a significant liability, because of Mr McGovern's own re-emergence in the role of respected elder statesman.

A recent Gallup Poll, taken before "Super Tuesday" demonstrated that the Reagan campaign staff are worried by Senator Hart. It showed that he would beat Mr Reagan by 52 to 43 per cent if the election were held now.

Surveys by the President's pollster, Mr Richard Wirthlin, show Mr Reagan leading Senator Hart by only four points, compared with a 16-point margin over Mr Mondale.

"What he would like is a nice, hard primary fight in which Mondale emerges as the eventual winner," Mr Ed Rollins, the Reagan campaign director said recently. "We are certain he can beat Mondale. Hart would be more difficult."

The Reagan re-election campaign had been planned on the basis of a contest between Mr Reagan and the former vice-president. In recent speeches Mr Reagan had concentrated his attacks on Mr Mondale, whom he portrayed as the heir-apparent of the "malaise and confusion of the Carter years."

Reagan aides say they have not yet decided to revise their campaign strategy. However, they expect the President to start taking a few swipes at Senator Hart in future speeches.



Vote catchers: Senator Hart accompanied by his wife, Lee, at a Washington rally.

For the moment Mr Reagan will continue to "act presidential" and to put as much distance as possible between himself and his battling Democratic challengers. His campaign trip to Iowa last month on the day of that state's precinct caucuses was not considered a success.

This means he will make only occasional campaign trips around the country and will leave Vice-President George Bush to do most of his political legwork. Mr Reagan will only throw himself fully into the campaign after he has been formally nominated the Republican candidate at the party's national convention in Dallas in August.

Swap men 'killed by Angolans'

Windhoek (AFP) - Angolan government troops have engaged Swapo forces moving through southern Angola, shooting and killing some of them, according to the *Windhoek Advertiser* yesterday.

An earlier report in the *Republikein* newspaper of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said Angolan forces had killed Swapo guerrillas trying to move southward from north of Cuvelo, base of the joint South African-Angolan monitoring commission.

ANC man jailed

Pietermaritzburg (AFP) - A black militant of the African National Congress, arrested in possession of a bomb close to where the Prime Minister was to give a speech, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Theminkosi Paulson Ngobco, pleaded guilty last Friday.

Death threat

Butler, North Carolina (AP) - Larry Flynn, the millionaire sex magazine publisher, who is serving a 15-month jail sentence for contempt of court, says he has put out a contract on the life of President Reagan and would kill him personally.

Belgian hold-up

Tournai (AP) - Two armed and hooded men held up a post office van at Tournai railway station and fled with 29m francs (£383,000).

FitzGerald makes plea to Britain

Washington (AP) - Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, appealed to Britain to join in a fresh approach to solving the Northern Ireland problem when he addressed a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives here.

Accorded the rare honour of addressing both Houses of Congress, Dr FitzGerald also said that Americans had an obligation to avoid giving even moral support to terrorist groups in Northern Ireland.

"Not one of us, in Britain or in Ireland, is free of some measure of guilt for what has been happening in Northern Ireland," he said. "None of us has a right to seek to shift the whole of the blame on to others."

"Both the London and Irish Governments have a duty to break out of ancient moulds and attitudes and to make the necessary imaginative leap of understanding."

People concerned about Ireland had a moral obligation to support peace and reconciliation. "It can be fulfilled only by a corresponding rejection of - revulsion against - the very idea of aid by way of money, or by way of weapons, or by way of moral support, to any of those who are engaged in the acts of horrific violence that are corrupting and destroying the life of a whole community," he said.

The audience, which included Vice-President George Bush, the Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps, interrupted with warm applause.

Russia steps up war of words in election year

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Union is stepping up its campaign to sway public opinion in the West, with this year's American presidential election as its main target, according to a book published in London today.

The authors have interviewed former Soviet block intelligence officers while carrying out research, and claim that a big effort has also been made to slow down the basing of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe.

The book is *Desinformatsia* by Professor Richard Shultz of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Massachusetts and Professor Roy Godson of Georgetown University, Washington, who were in London for last night's launch at the Royal United Services Institute in Whitehall.

They say that about 40 per cent of the 1,300 Soviet officials in Washington, New York and San Francisco are intelligence officers, with about 300 of these involved in political espionage.

Each of the latter is responsible for directing up to five agents or trusted contacts, the authors say. A similar pattern exists in Western Europe, where a high percentage of the 14,000 Russian officials based there are involved in intelligence.

If you believe only a miracle can beat cancer, here's twenty.

To a lot of people the word 'cancer' is one of the most frightening in the English language.

They believe it's always incurable.

That it's the death sentence by another name.

And that the only thing they can do about it is hope for a miracle.

For many cancer sufferers, however, there is already far more than just hope.

Below you'll find evidence of the progress cancer research has made in recent years.

Of the many thousands to whom the word 'cancer' is no longer a death sentence.

And of the many areas of research now being successfully pursued.

Much remains to be done of course.

(Especially since cancer does cause the death of nearly 147,000 people in this country every year.)

But as you'll see, cancer is being beaten.

1. As recently as 10 years ago, cancer killed hundreds of children every year. Now it's curable in 2 out of 3 cases.

2. One in ten of all cancers are skin cancer.

3. Most are now entirely curable.

4. Forty years ago, doctors had no drug treatment to give cancer patients.

5. Today there are over 30 effective anti-cancer drugs.

6. In the 1950's only 1 in 3 children with Hodgkin's disease survived. Since then the success rate has doubled.

7. The discovery of links between cigarette smoking and lung cancer has done much to persuade people not to smoke.

8. And at last the deaths from lung cancer

are beginning to fall off.

9. Thirty years ago sufferers of testicular cancer had only a 50% survival rate. Today it's almost 90%.

10. The invention of the body scanner and its development during the 1970's has greatly improved the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

11. Research has shown that 80% of cancers may be directly caused by our environment or life style, and therefore may be preventable.

12. Young people who would once have died from kidney cancer are now

usually able to make a full recovery.

10. The discovery of many cancer

Jenny Lockyer was treated for cancer 16 years ago. Today she leads an active normal life.

causing chemicals and materials, and the

subsequent controls placed on them has greatly reduced the chances of getting cancer at work.

11. The introduction of cervical screening for women means that the risk of developing cancer of the cervix can be detected. And therefore, the disease is preventable.

12. Some hospitals now have specialist teams covering all aspects of cancer treatment, enabling patients to benefit from a greater range of expertise.

13. Not long ago 90% of all women with choriocarcinoma (cancer of the placenta) would have died. Today 90% recover.

14. Certain cancers of the ovary which occur in very young women were always fatal in the past. Now they are usually cured.

Eleven years ago, John Hill was told he had cancer. Today he is cured and leads a full family life.

15. The discovery of certain antibodies which home in on tumours has made it possible not only to locate otherwise hidden cancers but also to target anti-cancer drugs to destroy them.

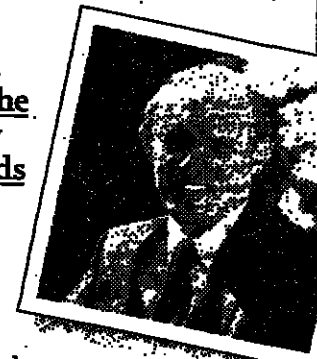
16. Developments in radiotherapy have produced more accurate and more powerful machines which make the treatment both more acceptable and more effective.

17. Just five years ago scientists could only theorize about the innermost workings of cancerous cells. Today, new technology is enabling them to unravel the whole mystery.

18. Research has discovered that cancerous tumours often produce marker-substances in the body. These can be detected at a very early stage when the cancerous tumours can be eradicated.



Lorna Branczik was treated for cancer in 1971 and after three months was able to return to a full life.



Eleven years ago, John Hill was told he had cancer. Today he is cured and leads a full family life.



Terry Mason was only eight when he developed cancer. Today he leads a normal schoolboy life.

However, as Britain's largest

supporter of cancer research we do help finance over 600 projects throughout the country.

These cover everything from studying how cancer starts and how to prevent it, to developing new techniques for early detection and cure.

To continue these projects and start more, we need your contribution.

This can be either a donation through a deed of covenant, legacy or money.

Or a donation of your time in helping our local committees.

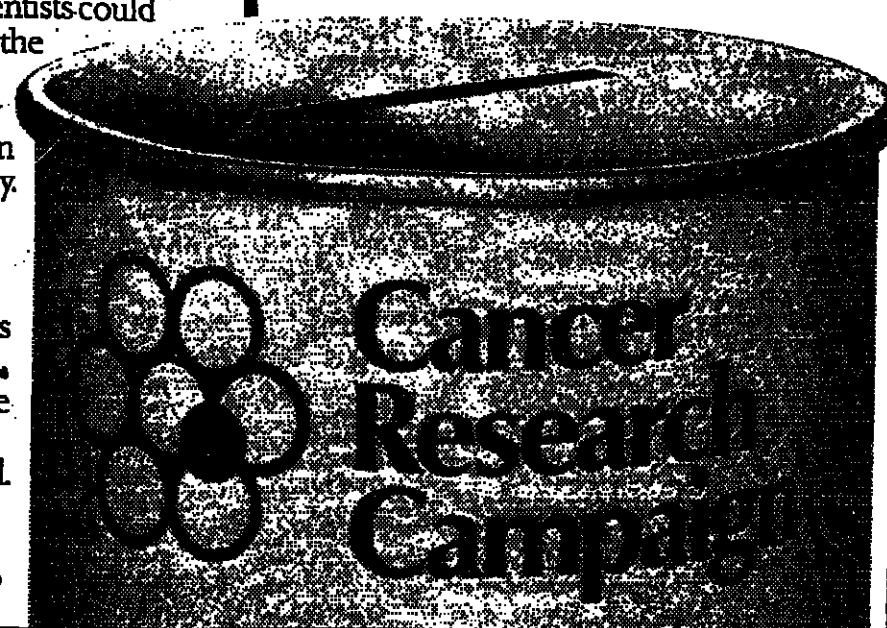
Over 92% of all the money we collect goes straight into research.

So however you can help us, you can be sure you'll be helping to give Britain's cancer sufferers a better chance.

Write to us now at Dept. T1, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

Or contact your local Cancer Research Campaign through the telephone directory.

The sooner you do, the sooner we'll be able to add another miracle.



Together, we can beat cancer.

هكذا من الأمل

Kohl cites border issue in puncturing euphoria over East German links

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

West Germany's relations with East Germany were still far from normal, as shown by the "intolerable" border between the two countries, Herr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, told the Bundestag yesterday.

"Nowhere is the cruel character of the division of Europe more in evidence than on this border through the middle of Germany", he said in his annual report on the "state of the nation in divided Germany".

Clearly attempting to play down recent optimistic expectations about the development of relations between the two German states, Herr Kohl said a peaceful order in Europe was not possible without freedom, respect for human rights and the renunciation of force.

Whoever seriously wants this must dismantle walls and barbed wire, forbid the teaching of hatred and racism, not threaten the demand for human rights with force."

He added: "We cannot and will not keep silent about the disregard for human rights even in our fatherland" - a term he frequently uses to refer to both East and West Germany.

The Chancellor used the occasion to dampen some of the euphoria that has been induced by the large number of West German politicians flocking across the border in recent weeks for talks with Herr Erich

Honecker, the East German leader.

While welcoming the "generally positive development" of relations, the intensive dialogue and cooperation in many areas, he insisted that practical solutions should serve to help human beings and make the division of Germany more tolerable, they could not be achieved at the expense of democracy, freedom and human rights.

Bonn's goal was still the freedom and unity of Germany through self-determination in a united Europe. But the preservation of freedom came above all else. Herr Kohl, addressing his remarks to East Berlin, warned anyone against the "illusion that he can play off our security against our desire for unity".

Without mentioning the deployment of Nato missiles by name, the Chancellor said relations between the two countries had remained stable even in recent months. This was a gain for both and for West Germany's allies.

He underlined the Federal Republic's place in the Western alliance, and insisted there was no "special German way". His country did not ignore the whole European balance or think of trying to overcome the division in isolation from its European neighbours.

Herr Kohl said East German claims for reunification did not

hide the fact that in practice the country's citizens were not free to vote. He insisted that reunification could only be achieved peacefully through European unity. For Bonn, European politics and German politics were two sides of a coin, he said.

For the opposition, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader, regretted that the Christian Democrats had opposed for so many years in opposition what they now welcomed in the development of relations.

He had gained the impression from his talks in East Berlin with Herr Honecker on Wednesday that further progress was possible, and could include travel and improvements in the minimum exchange requirements.

But there had to be a *quid pro quo* from Bonn, and he favoured accommodations on the fixing of the Elbe border and on East Germany's demand for the closure of the Salzgitter centre, which registers each instance of shooting by border guards.

The Government has rejected this, together with the recognition of East German citizenship and the transformation of East and West German representations in Bonn and East Berlin into embassies. But Herr Honecker is certain to raise the issues again when he visits the Federal Republic.



A view of the second Berlin wall now being built by East Germany, behind the Brandenburg Gate. Right, Chancellor Kohl preparing to address the Bundestag yesterday.

A second wall is going up in Berlin

East Germany has begun to build a second wall at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. Set back about 80 yards from the original wall that for 23 years has divided the former capital, the new wall is about 15ft high, 3ft more than the other one.

East German workmen could be seen yesterday erecting the pre-cast concrete slabs, and so far over 100 yards have been constructed, running south from the famous gate across a 22-acre triangle of land that juts into West Berlin.

No official reason has been given to the West Berlin

authorities for the construction. However, the East German foreign ministry yesterday said that the wall has to free land on the other side, suggesting East German readiness to exchange this triangle of land for other territory elsewhere in the city.

Negotiations on tidying up the zigzag border have been

going on with the West Berlin Senate since November.

A West Berlin spokesman said there was no reason so far to believe that the work on the wall had any defensive purpose. The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to stem the flow of defectors to the West.

More Iran war victims flown to Europe

Cologne (AP) - Greeted with shouts of "Down with Saddam" and "Down with USA", 15 Iranian soldiers arrived in West Germany yesterday for treatment of wound suffered on alleged Iraqi gas attacks.

The soldiers arrived at Cologne-Bonn airport on an Iran Air Boeing 707 from Tehran and were taken off on stretchers. About 50 Iranians, including diplomats and soldiers previously treated in West German hospitals, shouted anti-Iraq and anti-American slogans.

Ten of the wounded were taken to a special skin treatment clinic in the Ruhr town of Recklinghausen, while five other were sent to Munich.

The Iranian Ambassador, Mr. Muhammad Jawad Salari, said at an airport press conference that the "United States" was "delaying its condemnation" of Iraq's use of chemical weapons. Hundreds of Iranian soldiers have been victims, he said.

● BAGHDAD: Iraq replied to press reports of a Iraqi factory making chemical weapons by saying its Alkashat industrial complex only produces fertilizers" (AP reports).

The minister of Industry and Minerals, Mr. Subhi Yassin, said that the plant uses phosphates to produce fertilizer.

● TEHRAN: Iran rejected a call by Arab League foreign ministers for a ceasefire in its war with Iraq. The Foreign Ministry described the Arab League meeting as "a fruitless political effort" (AFP reports).

Nato's new approach on troop cuts

From Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Nato powers are preparing for a new approach to the East-West talks on troop reductions in Central Europe, which resume in Vienna today.

Sources say that its success might depend upon how genuine the Soviet Union is in negotiating an agreement which should end its military superiority in the region. The fact that the talks are starting at all is a first sign of spring in relations with Moscow, which fell to near freezing-point in mid-winter.

Best known by their initials, MBFR, which stand for Mutual Balanced Force Reductions, they have continued with only seasonal breaks since October 1973, despite limited progress.

One obstacle has been, as always, Soviet refusal to allow sufficient on-site inspection of troops, to satisfy the West that they have complied with the terms of an agreement.

Another difficulty since 1976, however, has been that while the Soviet Union has agreed to work towards a common ceiling of 900,000 troops, including no more than 700,000 soldiers, in Central Europe, it has claimed to have 180,000 fewer Warsaw Pact forces there already than the Western powers believe.

Nato has countered by demanding a numerical breakdown of the Soviet figures so that both sides might work out where the discrepancy lies. But the Soviet led Pact has refused to respond.

Then, last December, the Soviet Union, still smarting over the deployment of the first new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, refused to agree on a date for the resumption of MBFR after Christmas.

The MBFR negotiations began on October 30, 1973, with the participation of the US, Britain, West Germany, Canada, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland. The talks had been proposed by Nato in 1968, when it was felt that the gradual political stabilization of Europe should be accompanied by military reductions involving East Europe. Nato demanded Soviet acceptance of MBFR as a condition of agreeing to the Soviet proposal for a European security conference, which eventually took place in Helsinki.

In this case, however, the display of Soviet umbrage did not last long and today's reopening was quietly agreed "in the margins" of the Stockholm conference on European disarmament in January.

Since then, the Nato participants have been reviewing their whole approach to the negotiations, after a decision to do so was taken during the allied foreign ministers' meeting at Brussels in early December.

Their initiative, which is expected to emerge within the next two weeks at Vienna, is an attempt to find a way round the argument over data, which would avoid either side having to admit it was wrong.

Mr Morton Abramowitz, leader of the American delegation in Vienna, was in London for consultations at the Foreign Office this week but has so far been guarded about making predictions.

Setback for Alfonsin on union move

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

President Raul Alfonsin's plans to reorganize Argentina's powerful Peronist labour movement were thrown into doubt yesterday when the Senate rejected his proposed labour reform Bill after an all night debate.

It was a big defeat for Señor Alfonsin, who had made reform of the unions a priority issue since he took office last December. It reflects the growing split between the President's middle-class Radical Party and the entrenched Peronist labour leaders.

The 24 to 22 vote by the Senate, in which neither the Government nor the opposition Peronists held a majority, means that Congress must shelve the issue at least until May.

The government claims that the Peronist-dominated unions are undemocratic and have in many cases become rife with corruption or overtly politicized. The Bill would have mandated immediate internal elections in all unions under the supervision of delegates appointed by the labour ministry.

The Peronist party was careful not to object to the idea of labour reorganization.

● Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister, has expressed "enormous regret" that the contents of Argentina's latest proposals for resolving the Falklands dispute were leaked to the press this week.

In a radio interview, he said it was likely the leak came from the Foreign Ministry and he would take legal action against the person responsible.

Betancur faces his worst crisis

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

President Belisario Betancur yesterday imposed a state of siege in four Departments of southern Colombia after a big offensive by the April 19 guerrilla movement (M19) which briefly held an important provincial city on Wednesday.

In one of M19's boldest actions ever, 250 guerrillas entered Florencia, capital city (population 100,000) of Caquetá Department, and controlled the centre for two hours on Wednesday morning.

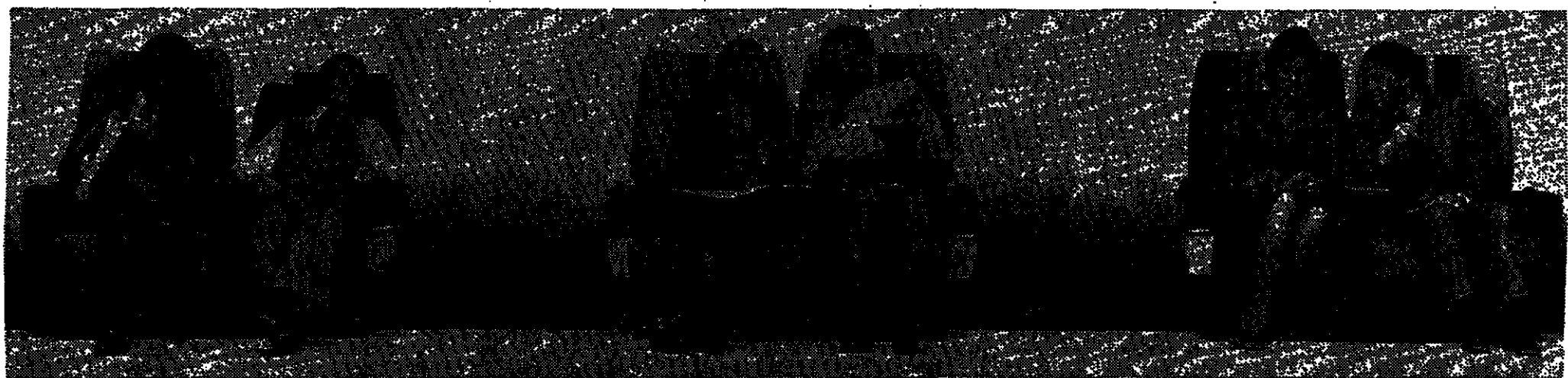
Banks and police stations were damaged by gunfire and 139 prisoners freed from the jail. At least 30 people were killed, 26 of them rebels who fell when government troops finally managed to drive them out. The rebels fled into the mountains and jungles of the sparsely-populated region.

Imposing a state of siege in Caquetá and the neighbouring Meta, Huila and Cauca Departments the Government charged that cocaine racketeers had forged an alliance with M19 and the other main subversive group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, to stir up civil disorder.

Military spokesmen claimed that the M19 action was a retaliation by the guerrillas and racketeers for a recent success by the armed forces when troops discovered and destroyed an elaborate cocaine-processing plant in the region.

Guerrillas have been fairly quiet since Señor Betancur took office in August, 1982, and the Caquetá offensive represents by far the worst crisis faced by his Government, which has offered a comprehensive amnesty.

Only TWA Ambassador Class has six seats across...



...with the most stretch.

The best business way to the USA is by TWA Ambassador Class. That's why more business travellers fly it across the Atlantic than any other business class.

Our seats are wide and very comfortable. They recline more than any other business class seat. Which means you can really take it easy, resting or working.

There's more leg room. Which means you can stretch out more.

There are only six seats across. Which means there's more space all round, with wide aisles and fewer people.

Quickest to the plane
TWA's Airport Express means you can reserve your seat and

get your boarding cards before you go to the airport. For all your TWA flights within America as well. And your return flights.

Think of the time and hassle that will save you.

Free helicopter service

If you're flying to New York, you'll find our free helicopter service waiting to take you into Manhattan.

Make your next business trip to the USA one you can enjoy too. Fly TWA Ambassador Class. See your TWA Main Agent.



You're going to like us



Salvadorean MP shot dead in rising tide of pre-election violence

A right-wing politician has been shot dead on the streets of an Salvador by unknown gunmen, the third member of the Constituent Assembly, or alvadorcan Parliament, to be killed in this way in as many months.

Señor Héctor Tulio Flores, aged 46, of the National Conciliation Party, was killed on Wednesday evening by men in civilian clothes as he stood on the steps of the law faculty of the university talking to friends.

Early yesterday morning, a retired colonel, now a political activist of the right, was also unnned down and killed, this time by two men with pistols in the northern province of Cavanás. Colonel Alberto Rosa

From John Carlin, San Salvador

was killed as he was driving his daughter to school. She was wounded in the attack and is in a critical condition.

The previous two murders of right-wing politicians - in January and February - were committed by members of the Clara Elizabeth Ramírez Brigade, a maverick left-wing group which split from Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front at the end of last year.

The killing of Señor Flores, a man opposed to the brutal methods of the extreme right, adds to the climate of violence being generated in El Salvador as the March 25 presidential elections draw nearer. The right-wing extremists have resurfaced this month with

death squad killings, disappearances and widespread intimidation of political opponents.

One reason for the stepping up of right-wing violence has been the dramatic increase in union activity. A series of strikes last week were resolved after the Army intervened, intimidating workers. But on Wednesday, the country's teachers went on strike, affecting one million schoolchildren, and yesterday morning, the biggest strike for four years began when the Salvadorean Workers' Central Union called out 15,000 of its members to demand higher pay.

Unin leaders were hoping the strike would not take place as they believe that the dangers of right-wing retaliation are too great. But they had to bow to members who have not had a wage rise in four years, and evidently believe the elections offer a propitious climate in which to secure their demands.

The Army and the government, however, think the strikes are being orchestrated by Guerrilla infiltrators eager for the elections to take place in an environment of violence and uncertainty.

While political tension grows, the Army has launched its biggest offensive of the year, involving 5,000 soldiers, against guerrillas in the country's main rebel stronghold, the mountainous north-eastern province of Morazan.

Senate reverses its vote against emergency aid

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

help the anti-Sandinista rebels.

But the aid requests now have to go before the full Republican-controlled Senate, where passage is likely but not certain.

However, to further complicate the aid issue, the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives, which has a Democratic majority, on Wednesday cut all funding for Central America out of pending foreign aid legislation.

The Senate appropriations committee on Wednesday approved \$93m (£63m) in emergency aid for the Salvadorean armed forces and \$21m (£14.2m) for the Central Intelligence Agency to use to



Star night: Dancer Rudolf Nureyev (second from left) joined backstage after the first night of *Phaedra's Dream* in New York by Mia Farrow (left), Woody Allen (centre), Martha Graham and Yoko Ono (right).

British rebate issue sours summit atmosphere



Part 2

According to Whitehall calculations the EEC owes Britain £499m, and just about all of that will have to be in the Treasury bank account by tomorrow fortnight (March 31) or there will be trouble.

The total is made up of the £42m which Britain believes it was underpaid for its 1982 rebate plus the £457m rebate for last year which is still frozen by the European Parliament.

Earlier this week France and Italy slapped a condition on the release of the 1983 money. They will not allow the

European Parliament to vote on whether to release the money until such time as they are satisfied with the outcome of next week's European summit.

In the words of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, this will "sour the atmosphere" for the summit. Other delegations in Brussels are bracing themselves for an onslaught from Mrs Thatcher when the meeting starts, which will make her "I want my money back" demand of four years ago sound very moderate.

In her eyes there is simply no linkage at all between the rebate and progress on sorting out the ailing Community's problems. Unless her peers acknowledge that, from the outset she is unlikely to be in a

From Ian Murray, Brussels

very compromising mood for the rest of the meeting.

Mrs Thatcher has already made it plain that she will not compromise at all on two points: spending, especially on agriculture, must be tightly disciplined; contributions, especially for Britain, must be fairly levied.

Throughout the often acrimonious negotiations Britain has tried to make it understood that it is not fighting a battle for a British rebate, but for a new system of financing that the Community desperately needs if it is to survive. However true that may be, it has never succeeded in getting across an image of a reforming country with nothing but the common good at heart.

Most, if not all, of the others sitting round the summit table see Mrs Thatcher as someone dedicated to taking as much as she can from the Community and giving as little as possible back. That is the sorry legacy of the hard bargaining over the past four years during which Britain has been able to prise back two thirds of its net contributions to the EEC.

Next week's summit will have to rise above the British budget squabble if it is to succeed.

There are some real bonus points for Mrs Thatcher to build on. It is by now accepted, albeit reluctantly, that Britain must have a different budget deal and that allowance has to be made for each country's relative wealth in assessing how much its contribution should be. What is lacking is any figures or any mechanism to arrive at those figures.

She will also be encouraged by the fact that the Community's threatened bankruptcy has forced other countries to accept the need for budgetary discipline. But what is still lacking is a Commission proposal on the table which she can really trust to stop agricultural spending rising - as it did last year by 27 per cent.

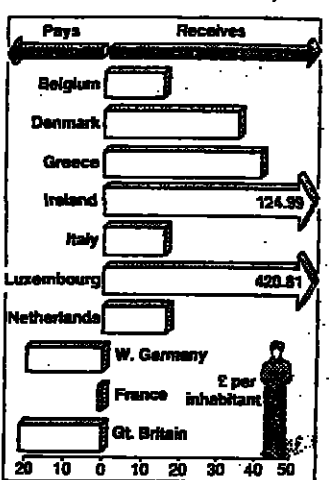
If there can be agreement on those two points - and it is a very big "if" - the way will be opened for the summit to raise the ceiling on the EEC budget. The price of failure to

Britain would be £499m immediately, and Mrs Thatcher would scarcely be able to resist the domestic pressures to withhold at least some of the contributions to the EEC budget.

Brussels diplomats have been pondering this outcome gloomily for weeks. A widely held view is that it would in turn lead to Britain being given no money under the common agricultural policy to pay its own farmers. The whole once-proud edifice would slowly come tumbling down.

It is precisely because the consequences of failure could be so dire that the chances of success at the summit are becoming brighter.

Concluded



Mugabe insists on early shift to one-party state

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe would not hesitate to introduce a one-party state because the present multi-party system drawn up at Lancaster House had created more chaos than peace, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said here yesterday.

Opening the first women's congress of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, Mr Mugabe, who is also party president, gave the clearest signal yet of his political intentions, accusing the three other parties of subversion in seeking to change his Government.

The national army was fighting "dissidents" of Zapu in Matabeleland, Mr Mugabe said. Another party, the United African National Council (UANC), had thousands of men who had been trained by South Africa and were now ready to be

deployed in Zimbabwe. And the white Republican Front had a history of subversion and criminality.

"In circumstances such as these it is calamitous for our nation to opt for a multi-party state", he said.

The leaders of two of the parties, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Ian Smith, have both expressed severe misgivings in the past week about the prospect of one-party rule. The third, Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the UANC, has been in detention for more than four months.

Under the Lancaster House agreement, one-party rule can be introduced constitutionally before 1990 only with the agreement of all 100 members of the House of Assembly.

French fine Spanish trawlermen

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain may go to the European Court in Luxembourg if it fails to win appeals in France over the fishing dispute. However, news that a court in Lorient yesterday fined rather than jailed two Spanish skippers caught fishing illegally in the Bay of Biscay last week, was expected to reduce the outcry in Spain.

The Government, after a debate in Parliament in which Señor Fernando Moran, the Foreign Minister, appealed for a less "visceral" defence of Spain's interests, nevertheless said it was seeking "adequate satisfaction" for the incident.

In place of a prosecution demanded for one-year sentence on the skipper of the Achondo, the Basque trawler fired on by a French naval patrol with the jury of six crew members, the Lorient court dismissed the charge concerning attempted boarding of the French vessel.

Instead, it fined him and the other skipper involved 120,000 francs (more than £10,000) each.

The boats were to be released after payment of the fines.

Autopsy on torture case policeman

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A post-mortem was being carried out here yesterday on a policeman who dropped dead on a Madrid street three months after he was allegedly beaten and tortured by fellow police men.

Señor José Manuel Castán Belmonte, who was 34 at the time of his death on Wednesday, was taken into custody last December 1 by two police inspectors at a Madrid discotheque. According to police sources, he failed to identify himself, insulted the police force and resisted arrest.

However, a complaint lodged on his behalf last month in Madrid by members of his family claimed, on the basis of evidence, that he was beaten in an unmarked patrol car on his way to the police station and was then tied to a radiator and flogged with a riding crop with a metal ball at the end of it.

President Reagan has given a warm welcome to Dr Mario Soares, Portugal's Prime Minister, and pledged that the US is ready to help modernise Portugal's armed forces.

The President also assured the Prime Minister that the US would continue to do all that was feasible to assist Portugal in meeting its "difficult economic challenges."

President Reagan applauded Portugal's commitment to a strong and effective Nato and wished Lisbon well as it moved to join the European Community.

Dr Soares, who held concluding discussions with Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, on Thursday, said that the US and his country shared very similar points of view on East-West relations and the need to strengthen the Atlantic Alliance.

If Tom leaves the firm, it could pay you to replace him with Dick & Harry.

The natural inclination is to replace a full-time worker with a full-time worker.

It might, however, prove more beneficial to split the old job between two.

If you do, the Job Splitting Scheme can provide £750 towards your costs.

Split jobs allow you a lot more flexibility than a straightforward 40 hour week, whatever the size of your business.

If you have a shop they could enable you to extend your opening hours.

You could open your lunch-time cafe in the evenings. Or provide cover for those few vital hours when your office or warehouse is busiest.

Jobs don't have to be split equally, and total hours may be up to 10 more than the original job. For example, a 40 hour week could be split into a 20 and a 30, or a 20 and a 25, and so on.

You might also give some thought to

replacing Tom with a different pair from Dick and Harry. Mike and Carol, perhaps. Or Kate and Alice.

For full details of how the scheme now operates send the coupon for the green and red booklets, or pick them up at your local Jobcentre or Employment Office.

£750 to help you run your business more efficiently has to be worth knowing about.

To: Jim Stewart, Department of Employment, Job Splitting Scheme, PO Box 100, RH16 1TY. Tel: 01-213 6949. Please send me your booklets.

Name _____
Company _____ Position _____
Address _____

Job Splitting Scheme
Department of Employment DE

T/DH/1

Gle...
Ch...
Volga...
aite...
The...
Russian...
leader...
develop...
made...
party...
1941...
created...
use of...
bodies...
Unions...
manufacturing...
population...
The...
commemorative...
made jointly...
Prasidium...
Mr Rajiv Gandhi...
of the party...
Gandhi cl...
acts to...
quell rev...
From Michael Ham...
Delhi...
The high command...
Indira Gandhi's...
Party moved to quell a...
Maharashtra party...
day over the trial for...
of the former Chief...
Mr Abdul Rahman...
After...
Legislative Party...
which would get its...
chief of the book by...
clear that any prosecution...
state approval...
General Secretary of...
the Prime Minister's...
announced that such a...
party...
would not be supported by...

Glemp rounds on Warsaw for trying to enforce Church-State separation

From Our Correspondent, Warsaw

Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, in his first important public statement since his return from a three-week South American visit - strongly criticized the regime's ban on crosses in public buildings.

In a sermon to several thousand people on Wednesday evening at Warsaw's St John's Cathedral, he expressed his support for students in the eastern towns of Mielno and Garwolin who have been protesting at the removal of crucifixes from their classrooms. Cardinal Glemp noted that Polish communities he visited in Argentina and Brazil faced no such problems in displaying religious symbols in public places.

"Who does the cross disturb?" he asked. "This is all done in the name of the principle of the separation of Church and State, but is a law that hurts social feeling."

The Primate's remarks are an indication that the Church is not prepared to give ground on what it regards as a fundamental matter of principle. Nor can the officially atheistic Government back down on an ideological principle, especially when party hardliners among the delegates at a national party meeting beginning today in Warsaw are expected to criticize insufficient measures to check

the Church's expanding influence on walks of life.

The Government Spokesman, Mr Jerzy Urban, said the authorities, although wanting to avoid a confrontation with the Church, are seeking the removal of all crosses to maintain the secular character of schools. "Violations of the principle of



Cardinal Glemp: 'Who does the cross disturb?'

Church-State separation are against the interests of the Church," he said, blaming the recent student protests on the influence of "over-zealous" priests and believers advocating "militant clericalism".

However, in his sermon,

Cardinal Glemp accused the authorities of not showing the tolerance needed to build social order. "The Church will be standing for the values deeply rooted in the nation," he said, "and will be trying to find peaceful measures for a solution."

His remarks underscored a communiqué issued on Wednesday by the main council of the Polish Episcopate which expressed its displeasure over new attempts to ban crosses from schools, emphasizing that such measures could lead to social unrest. The bishops, after hearing a report on the situation in Garwolin and Mielno from Bishop Jan Mazur of Siedlce, said the crosses should remain in classrooms and believers' rights should be respected.

Meanwhile, no progress was reported in resolving the dispute at the Stanislaw Staszic Agricultural Training School in Mielno, where classes have been suspended since last week after a sit-in by 400 students, protesting against an edict to remove crucifixes from the walls of classrooms.

Father Stanislaw Binko, the priest from the nearby town of Garwolin who has been assisting the students, was summoned for questioning by police on Wednesday in connection with ringing church bells during the student protests.



Royal welcome: King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sophia (behind him) getting an enthusiastic reception in Montreal.

Bulgarian suspect seeks check-up

Rome (AP) - Italian lawyers defending Sergei Ivanov Antonov, the Bulgarian charged in connection with the shooting of the Pope, sought yesterday to keep him out of jail by asking that a court-appointed doctor examine him.

Signor Giuseppe, who heads the defence team, acted 24 hours after an appeals court ordered the Bulgarian returned to prison from house arrest to await possible trial.

Mr Antonov, aged 36, is in "a precarious state of health," Signor Consolo said. A doctor working for the defence, Dr

Giovanni De Vincentis, said Mr Antonov suffers from circulatory and heart problems and had fainted on learning the appeal court's decision.

Bulgarian officials denounced the decision and gave a warning that "his imprisonment will undoubtedly cast a shadow on Bulgarian-Italian relations". A statement carried by Bulgaria's BTA news agency called the court decision "an anti-human act which grossly infringes basic human rights".

Signor Consolo filed his request with Judge Ilario Martella, the chief investigator

of the papal assassination attempt, who had ordered Mr Antonov released from prison and placed under house arrest on December 21, Mr Antonov, the former Rome chief of the Bulgarian airline, was arrested in November, 1982.

The judge had acted in December on a defence request that cited doctors' reports that Mr Antonov was suffering severe mental and physical deterioration in prison.

Signor Consolo said yesterday Mr Antonov would remain at his flat at least until Judge

Martella rules on the latest request.

The Bulgarian is accused of aiding the right-wing Turkish terrorist, Mehmet Ali Agca, in the shooting of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981. One former Bulgarian Embassy employee and four Turks have also been charged in the case.

The decision on Wednesday was delivered by the Court of Cassation, which upheld a ruling by the court of liberty in January that Mr Antonov must be sent back to prison. The appeals court did not give a reason for its decision.

Vietnamese concession to Asean on Cambodia

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Vietnam has agreed to talks with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) over the issue of Cambodia and Vietnam's occupation of that country without any pre-conditions.

Agreement was reached in Canberra yesterday during the second day of talks between Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, and Mr Nguyen Co Thach, his Vietnamese counterpart.

Mr Hayden cautiously hailed the Vietnamese move as a significant concession, and said that Australia would pass on Vietnam's decision to Asean members.

Previously Vietnam had linked any question of talks on its role in Cambodia to general talks about the withdrawal of all foreign troops in the region.

Asean's position has been that the talks should be confined to the question of Cambodia and the Vietnamese.

Speaking at a joint press conference with Mr Thach yesterday Mr Hayden said that no timetable had been set for the talks, but they would look at the whole issue of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Mr Thach made it clear on Wednesday after his first round of talks with Mr Hayden that Vietnam would withdraw its troops from Cambodia only when the Chinese threat was removed.

Volga city renamed after Andropov

Moscow (NYT) - After a month's delay, the Soviet leadership has decided on a variety of memorials to the late Yuri Andropov, including giving his name to a 1,000-year-old Volga River city where he started his political career in the 1930s.

For the city, Rybinsk, it was a replay of an earlier name change that proved so inauspicious that it was reversed in barely a decade. In 1946 Stalin decreed that Rybinsk take the name of one of his associates, Alexander Shcherbakov, the Moscow city chief who died the previous year. In 1957, Nikita Khrushchev, reversing a series of name changes of the Stalin era, restored the old name to the delight of its citizens.

Although Andropov, who died on February 9 after 15 months in power, was generally opposed to personal aggrandizement, it is customary for Soviet leaders to be honoured after their deaths.

When Leonid Brezhnev died in November 1982, his name was given to a variety of places and institutions, including the new automotive center of Naberezhnye Chelny on the Kama River, built during his rule.

Rybinsk, now named for Andropov, was mentioned in Russian chronicles as early as 1071 A.D. It gained an approximation of its current name by the end of the fifteenth century, and received a city charter in 1771.

The name is taken from the Russian Ryba, meaning fish. Under Peter the Great, it developed a canal system that made it one of the principal ports on the upper Volga. In 1941, a hydroelectric dam created the Rybinsk reservoir, one of the largest man-made bodies of water in the Soviet Union. Today, Rybinsk is a manufacturing centre with a population of a quarter million.

The announcement of names commemorating Andropov was made jointly by the Communist Party's Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme

Soviet, which is the nation's collective presidency, and the Council of Ministers, or Government.

In addition to Rybinsk, the name of Andropov was also bestowed on a county in Stavropol Province, in the northern Caucasus, where Andropov was born.

Moscow and two other cities associated with his career, Yaroslavl and Petrozavodsk, as well as Stupino, a town south of Moscow, will name avenues or squares in his memory. Besides, his name will be given to several industrial plants, schools, and Army units as well as to a naval vessel. The decree gave no details.

Other names, it said, a school will be renamed in the northern Caucasus town of Nozdok, where Andropov worked in his teens as an apprentice film projectionist.

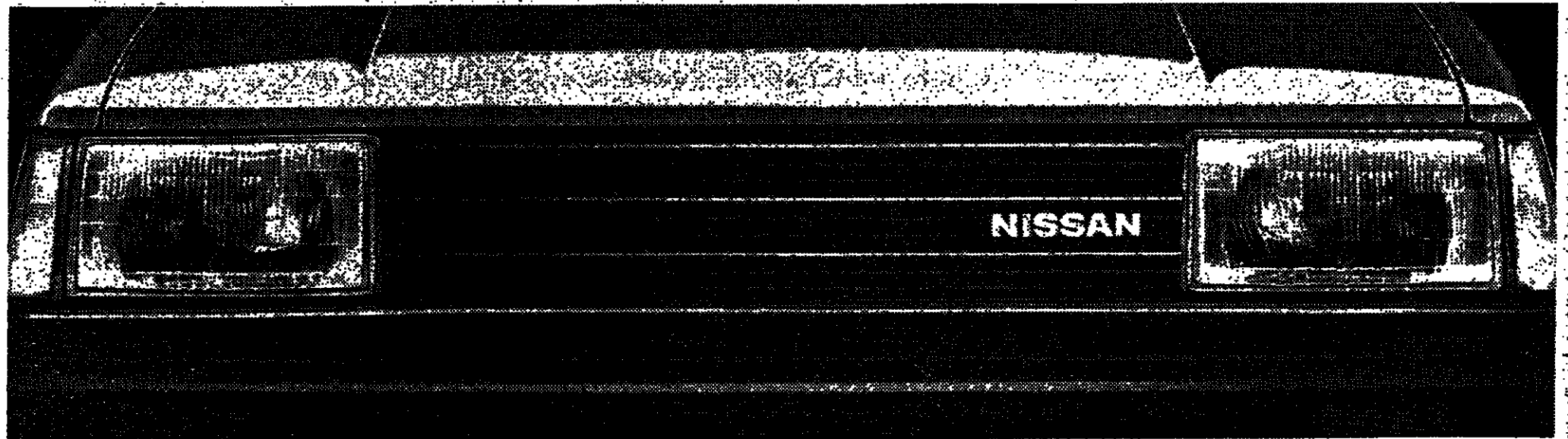
His name will be given to a Young Pioneers palace, or children's community centre, in Petrozavodsk, the capital of Karelia, where he worked as a guerrilla organizer during the Second World War and as a party official in the immediate postwar years.

In addition, there will be commemorative plaques. Most appropriately, one will go on the Lubyanka, the KGB headquarters on Moscow's Dzerzhinsky Square, which Andropov headed for 15 years before becoming a Soviet leader. Another will go on the apartment building at 26 Kutuzov Prospekt, where high Soviet officials have their residences.

Finally, there are to be a granite bust on top of Andropov's grave in Red Square, behind the Lenin Mausoleum, a similar one at Nagutskoye, the village where he was born, and scholarships named for him at three higher educational establishments.

Rybinsk was evidently singled out for a name change because it was there that Andropov got his start on a political career. He arrived in 1932, at the age of 18, and took work as a boatman

For 50 years Nissan has been the name behind Datsun.



Now it's the name on the front.

Nissan have been building cars for the past 50 years.

And these cars have been building the highest reputation for quality and economy of ownership.

So it's not surprising that Nissan is the world's third largest car manufacturer producing the widest and most innovative range of cars available in Britain.

The Micra which is the most economical car in its class with up to 67.3 mpg.*

The Cherry hatchback in 1.3 and 1.5 litre, plus a turbo with 0 to 60 in a shattering 8 seconds.†

The Sunny 1.3 and 1.5 litre saloons and estates.

The Stanzas and Bluebird family saloons in 1.6 and 1.8 litres.

The Laurel luxury executive saloon in 2.4 litres.

The Prairie with sliding side doors and acres of space

The Patrol with go anywhere four-wheel drive.

And the ZX, easily the world's best selling sports car.

These new 1984 Nissans are at your local dealer now, ready for you to inspect and try.

It's a range of cars any manufacturer would happily put his name to.

But only Nissan can.



Britain's best selling imported cars.

14 killed in ball game gun battle

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

Police and security forces in north-east India are hunting a gang of extremist rebels who opened fire at paramilitary police watching a volleyball match in Imphal, in the state of Manipur.

In the exchange of fire 14 people died. The Home Minister, Mr P. C. Sethi, said in Parliament yesterday that two of the dead were members of the Central Reserve Police Force, and one was a regular policeman. A 10-year-old boy also died. Thirty-five people were injured, including three children.

The gunmen, said to be members of the left-wing People's Liberation Army, lay in wait until the volleyball match between the Border Security Force and the Manipur Rifles ended. They got away with two rifles belonging to the police.

Mr Sethi said three of the gang were captured. There was another exchange of fire between extremists and security forces later, also in Imphal.

Rebel gangs have a long history of terrorist activity in the north-eastern states of India. While Mr Sethi was speaking another minister in Mizoram, the state next to Manipur, announced that no talks would be held with the Mizo rebels there.



Mr Rajiv Gandhi: Voice of the party.

Gandhi clan acts to quell revolt

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The high command of Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party moved to quell a revolt in the Maharashtra party yesterday over the trial for corruption of the former Chief Minister, Mr Abdul Rahman Antaiy.

After the Maharashtra Legislative Party unanimously voted to bring forward a Bill which would get its former chief off the hook by making it clear that any prosecution must have state approval, the General Secretary of the All-India party, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son, announced that such a Bill would not be supported by the party.

The female backlash

MILAN FASHION

Milan models have short, bare and sides, concave chests and men's brogues. But underneath the hermaphrodite heads and androgynous overcoats, the sensuous side of Italian fashion will out.

The designers are fighting trench warfare, with the big bold coat the most insistent fashion garment for next winter. But even the heavy mannish overcoats get the soft touch of tender Italian tweeds, the new brown sweetened with cream and lavished with luxurious fur.

The battle in Milan is between Giorgio Armani and Gianni Versace, who each represent a total, consistent and very different view of women. They also show different images of Italy: Versace the sensuous sun-baked south and the

baroque splendour of Renaissance Italy. Armani is the purist from the design-conscious north, where style is a way of life and rococo interiors are remodelled in perspex and steel.

This season Versace produced a magnificent collection based on the hourglass shape of the female body he believes in. His coats were tailored, strongly-shaped and very big, following the curves like a gigantic shadow. Big round shoulders winged back into the waist and out again at a pocketed hipline. The back was caught into a half-belt or martingale that is the mascot of this Milan.

Versace's skirts are sexy - long, slim, but wrapped and ruched at the hips (ruching is another Milan trademark). The new coat brings in the dress, slinky in wrapped jersey. The blouse is now a classic. Versace's newest look is in sheepskin - giant puffs of shearing caught seductively at the hipline. At night there is his high-tech metal mesh, now printed in abstract blocks of

black and white. Simple, sophisticated, a thalassic and a little bit of Giorgio Armani - the designer who amazed the voluptuous image of Italian fashion last season with an androgynous collection, much copied on the runways and in the streets where the collar and tie is the essential accessory.

In a triumphant collection, Armani has produced the female backlash. Instead of just trousers, there is a sexy new skirt, wrapped like a bath towel around the hips, either slim and mid-calf or very short. Armani's line is still based on men's tailoring. His big blazer comes in stunning fabrics - pinstripes, checks and jacquards with surprising colours like berry red or green sprouting in a green ground. His knits, too, are borrowed from the male wardrobe, with the sports shirt tucked neatly into pleated trousers. But under them are rounded Peter Pan collars.

With wit and style, Armani has turned his back on cross-dressing at night, with a shirtfront naked at the back.

Gianfranco Ferre has taken up the mannish line. His cream cricket blazer, worn with flat brogues, and, under engulfing wide trench coats, emphasises the importance of the overcoat as the new season. His blazers were very simple, cut in a Y-shape from an exaggerated shoulder line, rather than the fussier style with revers that grows into a tie scarf. These quarter coats are also important propositions, good in light and for like a raincoat, worn out. Ferre and others - have used brown and black.

The Fendi sisters have turned the fur trim into an art form. They used to make coats like Odessa coats for the pockets and collar of Irish tweed. Designer Karl Lagerfeld sees women as birds - not just his personal perception of the pampered female, but an idea expressed by Carla Fendi in the fur itself. Sheared weasel, patch-dyed like partridge wings, sheepskin cut to create feather effects and an extraordinary recreation of a raven with laquered moleskin, makes this a collection that imitates nature with artifice.

Fur accessories - a gilet, T-shirt or cape - were an important part of the Fendi collection. They were also a theme in Milan, with designers like Basile and Soprani who are such exponents of the luxurious. The Missoni's are

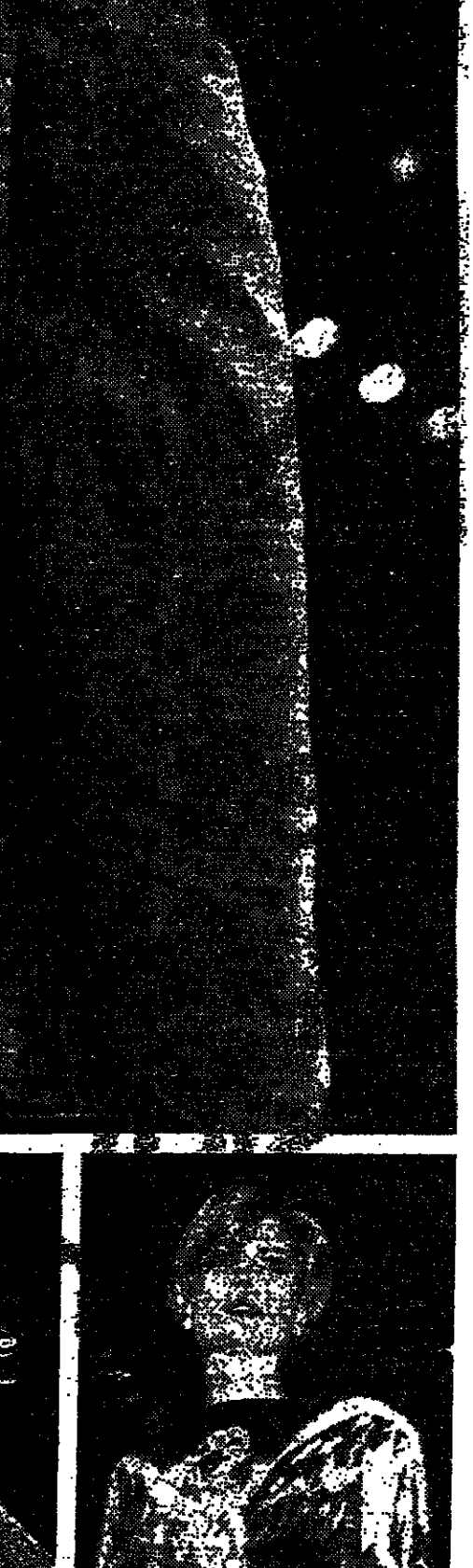
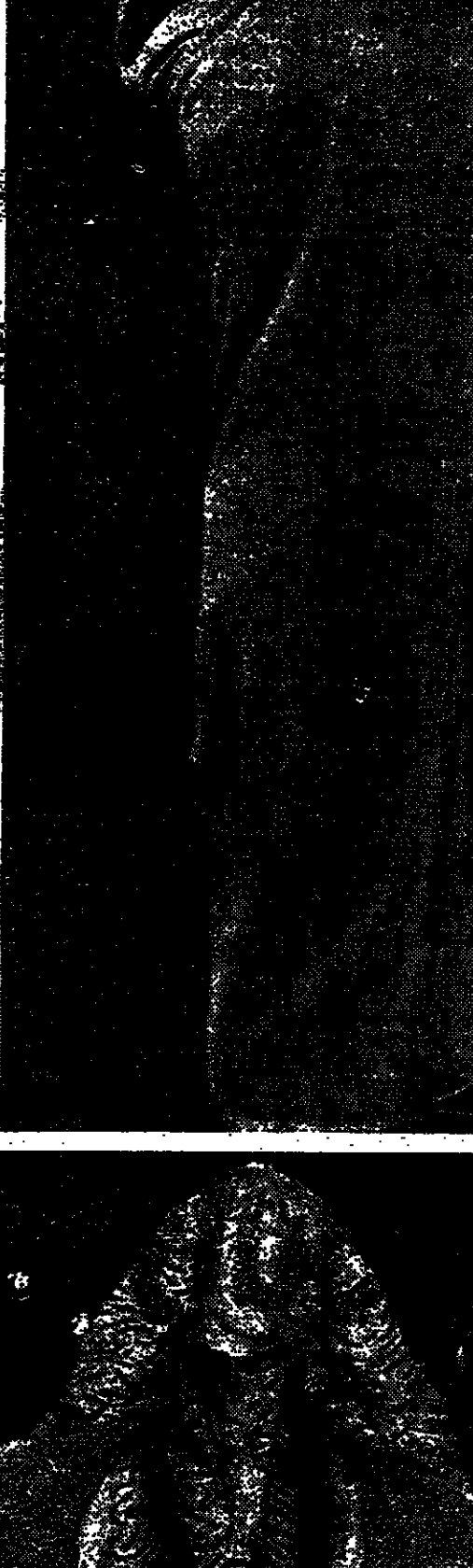
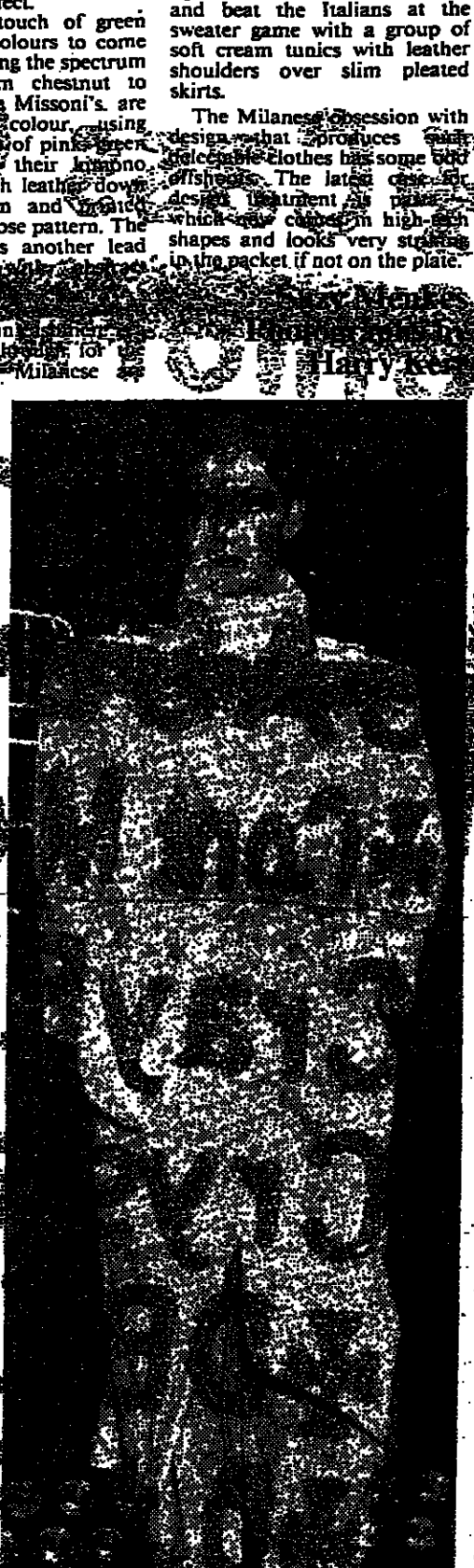
wizards with woolies from Laura Biagiotti's creamy cashmere. Krizia's newest knits with abstract eagles across the shoulders.

Manuccia Mandelli of Krizia has a show-stopping way with abstract-patterned knits, matched to the same effect in fur. She also uses the more traditional sequins and jet beads, and had black pellets decorating a cardigan jacket in fake crocodile.

Italian fashion celebrates the female form, but also it celebrates the country's fabrics. Erreuno's collection had mannish materials with dashes of colour in the herringbone tweed, checks and pinstripes. Leather is another Milan speciality. Mario Valentino had the ubiquitous crocodile markings, and leather finely pleated and ruched like cloth.

Big leather coats or tight leather skirts wrapped over jersey dresses were some of the best things at Comptex. The French designer Claude Montana had a light touch with creamy tweeds and beat the Italians at the sweater game with a group of soft cream tunics with leather shoulders over slim pleated skirts.

The Milanese obsession with design that produces maleable clothes has some odd twists. The latest one is a design treatment in pleats which can catch in high-tech shapes and looks very strange in the pocket (if not on the plate).



ARMANI (above/above right): Strong silhouette with pleats and a small pocket on the hip.
FERRE (right): The double-breasted trench with wide shoulders and androgynous hat shown with high boots that make the legs look like a single column.
VERSACE (top right): The hourglass silhouette in a tailored trench that follows the line of the body from an exaggerated shoulder.
FENDI (below right): A coat with a high collar and a wide, draped skirt.
KRIZIA (below left): A coat with a high collar and a wide, draped skirt.

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

- **Travel:** Cruising up the Nile and in the Grenadines
- **Family Money:** How the Budget affects savers and investors
- **Sport:** Can Oxford triumph for the ninth time in a row? Scottish grand slam?
- **Out of the past:** How to be a local historian

PLUS: News from home and abroad; Simon Callow strikes a blow for actors' rights; review of the month's video cassettes; Family Life at the St John Ambulance Museum; Drink on wine clubs and Eating Out on wine bars with acceptable food; Bridge, Chess and concise crossword.



Glory of Egypt: Gods purifying Ptolemy

Can you always get your copy of The Times?

Dear Newsagent, please deliver/save me a copy of THE TIMES

Name Address

More scenes of horror and depravity

Are you already a member of the Moreover Video Library? If so, you will be pleased to hear that we are expanding the video nasty side of our operation. Here are just a few of the new features that have entered our video nasty list in the last couple of months.

The Brains that Conquered Britain. A horror fantasy movie about a brain (code name Bernard) that learns to think for itself and then makes other people think the same way. It reserves its most hideous tortures for the so-called "wet" people, whose softness and wooliness drive the brains wild.

The Horror of The Whitehouse. Is it possible that a perfectly ordinary person can be turned into an avenging fury simply by contact with a television set? Unlikely. Yet this film convincingly conveys such a transformation, depicting in grisly detail what happens when a sincere BBC producer triggers off a lust for revenge in a member of the public. Not for the faint-hearted. (This movie is a

remake of the earlier *I Was Lord Longford's Companion*.)

The Backlash Massacre. A grim feature about a perfectly ordinary person who is summoned for jury service to decide whether a certain film can "deprave and corrupt". She decides not, but then finds on her return to her family that she is depraved and corrupted. To put it another way, she describes the film she has seen to her husband, who faints right away. In the final ghastly scene she is seen writing an article for *The Guardian* on "My Experience as an Obscenity Jury Member", oblivious to the pleas of her family to come back to the *Daily Express*.

The All-Night Sitting. An ordinary MP invites his colleagues to a session of extracts from banned video horror films, to persuade them to vote for his private member's bill. But things go terribly wrong when they are so disturbed that they demand to see more. Not for those who believe in the power of democracy.

Lady Chatterley's Revenge. An absolutely terrifying fantasy film, in which it is imagined that the D. H. Lawrence story went wrong from the start. That, for instance, Her Ladyship rejected the gamekeeper's advances, that His Lordship recovered from his war injuries and that the household continued on a conventional and contented path.

She Thought She Knew It All. An even more absolutely terrifying fantasy film, in which it is imagined that a woman of iron will takes over Britain and forces all men to do exactly what she wants them to do. The scenes shot on location in Cheltenham may shock many people who thought they were unshockable.

The Living Planet. The most terrifying film of all time, in which it is suggested that everything in nature eats something else in nature. The suffering involved is quite unimaginable, yet presenter David Attenborough seems to think that this is the way the cookie crumbles. Not recommended.

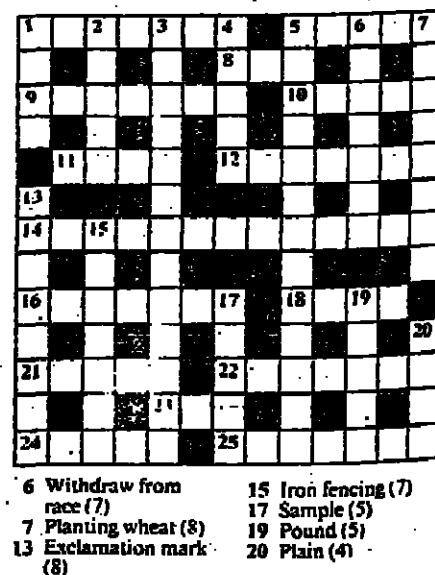
commended to lovers of little mammals living in the desert.

BBC, Nine O'clock News. An anthology of the most sickening murders, traffic accidents, bombings, airline

disasters. Only recommended to those no longer turned on by newspaper disaster reports. Greer. A monster from the past returns to haunt a new generation of men.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 294)

- ACROSS
- 1 Routine procedure (7)
 - 5 Remains fresh (5)
 - 8 Irish national group (1,1,1)
 - 9 Crumbly (7)
 - 10 Bend (5)
 - 11 Satan's kingdom (4)
 - 12 Spring (7)
 - 14 Heart checker (13)
 - 16 Descriptive name (7)
 - 18 Location (4)
 - 21 Indian corn (5)
 - 22 Female demon (7)
 - 23 Meek (3)
 - 24 Correct (5)
 - 25 Overshadow (7)
- DOWN
- 1 Light pastry (4)
 - 2 Lance arch (3)
 - 3 Adornment (13)
 - 4 Persistent (5)
 - 5 Dreamily casual (13)
 - 6 Withdraw from race (7)
 - 7 Planting wheat (8)
 - 13 Exclamation mark (8)
 - 15 Iron fencing (7)
 - 17 Sample (5)
 - 19 Pound (5)
 - 20 Plain (4)



SOLUTION TO No 293
ACROSS: 1 Vox pop 5 Astute 8 Air 9 Horror 10 Teiber 11 Vex 12 Encipher 14 Quinquagesima 17 Shelters 19 Dope 21 Baff 23 Ambush 24 Mop 25 Family 26 Opener
DOWN: 2 Ozon 3 Personnel 4 Parvenu 5 Artic 6 Tot 7 Tie bear 13 Paso doble 15 Ushuaia 16 Gestapo 18 Enemy 20 Fiste 22 FBI

FT LONDON SHARE

Dividends

Paid

Stock

Price

May

Cass Group Op..

17.5

2.5

4.5

7.5

15

19

14

April

Before they came to us, they weren't even in the Yellow Pages.

Computer hardware manufacturers, Cifer, first came to ICFC in 1976. Since then their workforce has grown from 20 to 350.

And instead of operating from cramped premises behind a doctor's surgery, they now have two brand new factories.

With an annual turnover of more than £7 million.

Of course, ICFC can't take all the credit for Cifer's good fortune. It took a lot of hard work and determination on their part, too.

But we certainly made their road to success a lot smoother, and we may be able to do the same for you.

We're part of the 3i group, and we're the world's largest source of risk capital for small to medium sized businesses. We also go out of our way to do what's best for them.

That's why, out of the 7,000 financial packages we've devised since 1945, no two have been identical.

Should you want to expand an existing business, or start one from scratch, we can provide a programme that meets your exact requirements.

And you don't need a computer to work out what the result might be.



FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

New drink cancer risk

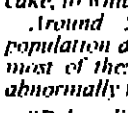


The Chancellor of the Exchequer may have helped our social life by reducing the duty on wine and limiting his increase in the tax on beer to only two pence this week, but for health reasons he may have done better to more actively discourage drinking.

It is already established that drinking among other things increases the risk of getting cancer of the mouth, throat and gullet, but now a new study has also established a link with cancer of the lung and rectum.

The study, carried out in Hawaii, has followed more than 8,000 men since the mid-1960s. Results, just out in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, show that about 30 pints of beer a month - not a great deal by many people's standards - can triple your chances of getting rectal cancer and around 1.5 litres or more of wine or whisky a month double the risk of getting lung cancer.

Take no aspirins



If your child comes out in a rash or hives immediately after eating certain foodstuffs, or indeed if you are one of those rare adults affected, be sure not to take aspirin just before or after the offending food.

This warning comes from doctors at St George's Hospital Medical School in London. A 14-year-old boy treated there recently almost died after taking two aspirin for a mild headache and then eating peanut cake, to which he was allergic.

Around 5-10 per cent of the population are allergic to something; most of these individuals will react abnormally to one or two foods.

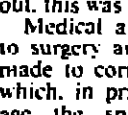
"Delayed" reactions, such as migraine or stomach pains, can occur several hours after eating such a food. Aspirin may help relieve the symptoms.

But in the *British Medical Journal* Dr Andrew Cant and his colleagues at St George's say they are worried that it could be downright dangerous for people who have a more immediate allergic reaction to foods to take aspirin within half an hour of eating.

After eating the peanut cake the 14-year-old patient at St George's suffered a short-lived swelling of the lips and face and a slight choking sensation. But 30 minutes later he collapsed, unable to breathe.

Animal experiments show that aspirin can make the lining of the gut more permeable to molecules which would not normally get through. It seems that the young man's body was, as a result of the aspirin, more permeable to the "peanut" molecules than usual - and it reacted angrily.

Undo the twist



Hardly anyone has a perfect spine, but the vast majority of people with slight curvatures never notice any deformity. To understand the possible convolutions of the spine it must be considered in three dimensions.

About 20 to 30 per cent of school-children in their early teens would appear to have a curved spine, some with more pronounced "S" bends than others. Looked at sideways the perfect spine curves outwards slightly just below the shoulders, but some people have flat backs or even a hollow there.

It is the children with hollow backs who have problems: to compensate for the hollow the spine twists. About two in 1,000 children are affected; they have a snake-shaped, twisted spine deformity known as scoliosis.

For many years treatment was conservative: the child wore a contraption designed to unbend the spine. But, as Professor Robert Dickson of Leeds University's department of orthopaedics points out, this was of little value.

Medical attention then switched to surgery and attempts have been made to correct the sideways bend which, in principle, should encourage the spine to unwind. But, although the bend can be corrected, this operation has no effect on the twist.

So Professor Dickson and colleagues have taken the surgical solution one step further and have started to tackle the primary cause of the deformity. Using similar surgical procedures Professor Dickson recreates the round back instead. So far this has given positive results with 30 patients: both bend and twist are much improved.

Schizophrenia link



Doctors are concerned that drug abuse could cause schizophrenia, or at least bring on the disease at an earlier age than the disease already likely to suffer from it.

Last month a letter to the *Lancet* linked petrol sniffing in the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific with the exceptionally high incidence of schizophrenia there.

The news prompted Dr Malcolm Weller and colleagues at Friern Hospital in London to disclose that schizophrenic patients admitted to the hospital were more likely than those with other mental illnesses to be drug abusers. They also found that, on average, schizophrenics who abuse drugs such as cannabis, LSD and cocaine develop their illness at a far younger age.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Disorder in court

Do judges receive proper training?

Marcel Berlins and Clare Dyer report



Last September's seminar (there are three a year for novices) was typical. The participants are mostly male barristers in their forties. There are only three women and one or two solicitors (who, since 1972, have been able to become recorders and circuit judges, though not High Court judges).

Shorn of their wigs and gowns, and without their black working clothes, the lawyers could be taken for middle-rank business executives. Some, who have practised criminal law, will already know most of the ropes. But there are also specialists in civil law who have hardly set foot in a criminal court, and barely know the difference between a plea bargain and a sale bargain. Yet within weeks they will be sitting on the bench dispensing criminal justice, with enormous power over other people's lives and liberty.

On the first day, a High Court judge tells them how to prepare for and conduct a trial, and how to sum up to a jury. That evening they watch a film about *Strangers with Candy*.

The second day is role-play time, giving the participants the chance to practise acting: a much admired skill in the legal world. The play, or "mock trial" as it's officially described, is an everyday story of indecent assault folk up before the court, with the trainee judges playing all the parts, including the accused and a rather dramatic cameo role of a heckler in the public gallery. The play is also constantly interrupted by real judges, insisting on discussing the serious issues that arise during a trial.

The third day includes lectures from experts on various aspects of sentencing: bail, community service, and recent important decisions of the Court of Appeal. But the main focus of that and the following day are the sentencing exercises, like the case of Miss X.

Fledgling judges, according to the official view, are not "trained" - they take part in judicial studies. To suggest that a judge needs training borders on heresy as far as the judicial establishment is concerned; the transition from barrister to judge is merely a progression up the same ladder rather than any dramatic change of function.

In continental European countries, on the other hand, the roles of judge and lawyer are seen to require different skills and training. Unlike their European counterparts, who start their career as small-time judges and move up the judicial ladder, English judges are chosen from the ranks of the senior bar (and, to a limited extent, from solicitors). The system works on the assumption that a good barrister will make a good judge.

In practice, the correlation is questionable. The advocate is a partisan, putting forward a one-sided case on behalf of his client, using his persuasive skills and tactical ability to get the right result. The judge must be the opposite - impartial, objective, uncommitted and aloof.

Perhaps so, defenders of the system argue, but a barrister has had to learn to assess both sides of a case, even though he only represents one. Anyway, many barristers spend much of their time writing opinions and advising clients on the law, both of which require a judicial rather than partisan approach.

Mr Justice Skinner, current chairman of the Judicial Studies Board, sees no problem about "That comes of having a good trial," he said.

She acknowledges that in commanding her troop she may have to rely on her 33-year-old staff sergeant, Peter Davidson, more than a man would have to do. "I may have more technical knowledge than he does, but he has more knowledge in military things."

Being a woman in a man's world does have some advantages. In the floating multi-storey accommodation unit which is home for the sappers while in the Port Stanley area, almost everybody lives four to a room, but as the only woman she had a room to herself.

She says she misses female companionship. "It would be nice if there were girls in the mess, so that you would not feel such an oddity."

One of the problems in the Falklands is finding recreational opportunities. For her a natural trip was to go 25 miles out of Port Stanley to Mount Pleasant where a new airfield is being constructed, and where there are many people working whom she knew when she worked at Birmingham Airport, before joining the army.

The only difficulty was that for about half the distance the only access is by extremely rough, unmade, moorland track. To get there she hired a motorcycle. The journey took three hours, "but that was because I kept falling off."

People who have seen her at work in the Falklands speak very highly of her professional capabilities, though male reactions wobbled uneasily between a professional reaction and sexism and paternalism. One man having said "She is very, very good" went on by way of amplification to say: "She is pretty, intelligent, has a good character and is well behaved."

Of the problems of having women potentially in military hot-spots one senior officer, who was by no means unsympathetic to the desire of women to widen their scope in life said: "The trouble could be in war, that if a male officer were wounded his men would be sorry, but would get on with the job, whereas if the wounded officer were a woman they might react more emotionally and take it more badly."

THE ARTS

Opera

Personal pageant

Gloriana

Coliseum



Sarah Walker: forceful but profoundly uncertain

There is an ugly-duckling syndrome that tempts people to set a high value on *Gloriana* precisely because it is one of the least regarded of Britten's operas, and so the excessively sour reception the piece received at its Coronation premiere has tended to be replaced by exaggerated claims on those rare occasions when it has been revived. But obstinately the thing refuses to turn into a swan. It remains a spatecock of triumph and tedium, even in a performance as positive as the present revival at the Coliseum.

One might guess that the reasons for its awkwardness stem from its mixture of state pageant with intimate character play, but then *Aida* is not so bad a piece. Or one might suppose that Tudor history has been too much vulgarized to be made into opera, but then there is the example of *Taverner* to show that the period can still be seen with an intensely personal vision. Perhaps the real problem is that Britten was fired by what he felt would be people's expectations of a celebratory Elizabethan opera. The tragedy of *Gloriana* could then be seen as the tragedy of Essex it takes as its centre: the tragedy of a free spirit subject to unyielding, impalpable authority.

The odd thing is that the opera does not, like its hero, rebel. It even seems to welcome the division into framed, static scenes, which is especially curious when Britten's operatic talent was so much for transition: *The Turn of the Screw*, his next opera, was to be practically all transition, and in adapting *Billy Budd* from four acts to two he reached towards the same goal. But *Gloriana* he left in disjoint pieces, depriving himself of the opportunity to make the work powerfully his own, and instead creating a framework in which the shortest scenes go best: the second act, which neatly parades the courtly, the personal and then the two combined, far outshines the other two, in which the scenes are long enough for transition to be attempted and to founder, as it does bewilderingly in the final montage.

It seems unlikely that any foundering at this point can be blamed on the orchestral performance under Mark Elder, which was hugely enthusiastic and forward-

moving, with the disadvantage that entailed of pointing up the coarseness in the ceremonial music. Nor can any deficiencies be laid at the door of Sarah Walker in the title part. Miss Walker may have adopted the scrabbling fingers of the Glenda Jackson school of Elizabeths, but vocally this Gloriana is all her own: a forceful but profoundly uncertain person, ringingly confident in the upper register but taking the music's hint elsewhere to shade her voice with doubt.

Anthony Rolfe Johnson as Essex continues his equally personal annexation of the Peter Pears repertoire. He is not an elegant figure: his pride is of a rougher kind, and it expresses itself in singing of surprising darkness and strength.

Among the rest is a large cast. Elizabeth Vaughan offers seductive singing as Penelope Rich, and though it is good to hear the smoky amber of Jean Rigby's lowest range, her performance as Lady Essex acts as a reminder that the English contralto is a breed that has died since 1953. Resonant basses, though, there still are, as Richard Van Allan proves in the role of Raleigh. And perhaps it is in these smaller parts, all minutely characterized, that the enduring quality of *Gloriana* will be found.

Paul Griffiths

Cinema

Revelation of animals

Never Cry Wolf (15)

Classics Chelsea, Haymarket

Terms of Endearment (15)

Empire

Toute une nuit

ICA Cinema

Never Cry Wolf is the result of a fruitful association between the director Carroll Ballard and the bestselling Canadian writer Farley Mowat. It *The White Stallion* and the short film he made before it, Ballard created his own style of documentary fable. Mowat, a writer who likes "to think I'm a reincarnation of the Norse sagas," like them my chief concern is with tales of men and other animals living under conditions of natural adversity. Man is not his favourite animal: "There is something deep in the psyche of mankind that is very sick, that has made us the most intolerant species that has ever existed on this planet."

Filming Mowat's 1963 novel, Ballard creates an attractive, idiosyncratic romantic wilderness adventure, enlivened both by humour and a forthright ecological moral. The story is about a young government research biologist dispatched single-handedly (improbable, but the film defies to question it) to the Arctic wastes to study wolves. His brief is to bring back proof that the wolves are responsible for the decline of the caribou herds. Instead he comes to admire the animals' courage, skill and devotion to their young.

The hero is no noble, clean-limbed R. M. Ballantyne hero, but an endearingly human mixture of middle and ingenuity. He is helped over the hurdles of the first days by a couple of amused and kindly Eskimos. He survives his first winter, and the peril of falling through the ice into a frozen lake. His encounter with the wolves, his quarry, proves the crucial revelation of his adventure. He and the animals become each other's mirror. He watches the wolves hour upon hour, and realizes that they are studying him as closely. When the male wolf ostentatiously marks out his boundaries, the biologist is impelled to do the same, and industriously urinates around the perimeter of his patch, even though it takes some gallons of tea to fuel him for the task. To prove his theory that the wolves survive not on caribou but on mice, he adopts the same diet, devising inventive culinary variations to make the grisly rodents palatable.

His identification with the animals reaches a climax when, naked summer, he finds himself running with the stamped caribou and his wolves. When men invade territory, intent on turning it to profit, he sees them from the animals' point of view, as the enemy. Charles Martin Smith's performance - virtually a solo - is at once childlike, touching, funny and modestly heroic.

David Robinson

Rodney Cowton meets the first woman to command a troop of sappers

The Falklands' female factor



Some men, Jan Harper concedes, have been downright rude

The number of British servicemen in and around the Falkland Islands is an official secret.

What is not a secret, is that it includes very few women. If you lump-together the women members of the armed forces, plus the red-coated nurses of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and the female staff of Naafi, then the female members of the garrison tot up to about 45, making at best one woman to every 100 men.

Among them is Jan Harper, a 26-year-old lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers, a lady whom readers of *The Times* met last summer when we recorded her success in coming top of a course for young officers of whom she was the only woman, at the Royal School of Military Engineering at Chatterden Barracks, near Rochester in Kent.

Since then she has been learning to command a troop of 38, coping with the resistance of men who think women should have no place in a front-line corps like the sappers and living in a Falklands accommodation unit in which she was the only woman among 800 men.

In between times she has been falling off motor-cycles, trying to catch fish and passing her professional examinations to become a chartered engineer as a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Last September she took command of 1 Troop, of 53 Field Squadron at Waterbeach in Cambridgeshire. This was accompanied by a certain amount of middle-aged masculine spluttering into gin-and-tonics and wondering what the army was coming to.

Neither did the 38 men, or "lads" as she calls them, of her troop seem very enthusiastic. She now says: "I think having a girl as troop commander was just horrendous for them. They were given a hard time by other troops and called the Petticoat Troop and things like that."

In wartime the job of her squadron would be repairing damage to airfields, though in the Falklands they have been doing the

civil engineering work associated with the installation of new quarrying machinery near Port Stanley and more recently she and her troop were at Fox Bay on West Falkland installing a new sewerage system.

She says an awful lot of people think there should not be girls doing her sort of job. "If I am on an exercise people do very often give the impression of wondering 'what

on earth are you doing here?'" Some men, she concedes, have been downright rude.

Though she does not tell of it, it seems to have been on an exercise that she was accepted as having made the grade. That was last September when after only about three weeks as a Troop Commander, her troop came second out of seven in a week-long exercise practising engineering and infantry skills,

THE TIMES DIARY

Liberal publicity

The Liberal leader, David Steel, publicly casts off his blue-eyed choir-boy image today - in a four-page interview in the soft-porn *Penthouse* magazine.

Sandwiched between puckerings of the lips and full-frontals of "baronial bed hopper" Kristina, Steel reveals all, evidently in the name of self-seeking exposure. In an apparent attempt to titillate *Penthouse* readers, he recounts a code of conduct, which one of his supporters suggested as "God's Orders for Mankind": "It is forbidden for anyone to take part in unnatural sexual acts. Those who disobey get punished... the only way they can escape this punishment is to make a full confession to their doctor."

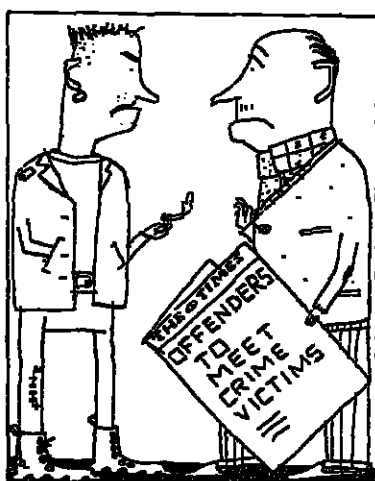
"What amused me," says Steel in *Penthouse* "is that this particular nutcase lives in Tunbridge Wells, where the celebrated Yours Disgusted is evidently his neighbour." Those seeking details of the Liberal leader's intimacies will be disappointed. His only mention of flesh relates to that of Cyril Smith's. But worry not. He will not be appearing double-breasted next month. After Steel, says *Penthouse*, is Koo Stark.

Gnome curse

After resigning in protest at the sacking of *The Spectator* editor, Alexander Chancellor, Richard Ingrams learned yesterday that his job as television critic had been filled - by Alexander Chancellor. Such impudence competes with the dirty trick disclosures which Ingrams so eagerly makes in his *Private Eye*. "It is very low in my estimation," said the wounded Ingrams when I phoned to confirm the news yesterday. "I think it makes my public spirited resignation look silly." The man for whom few hearts are likely to bleed recovered to exclaim: "It makes *The Spectator* look even more absurd now."

Chancellor, who had happily accepted Ingrams' hospitality at a *Private Eye* lunch earlier in the week, said he had been "very touched" at the time of Ingrams' resignation. "But I had asked everybody not to resign," said Chancellor, who vacates his editorial chair to Charles Moore on March 22. Meanwhile two of the Old Guard, Auberon Waugh and "Yo-yo" Ferdinand Mount, who both loyally resigned with Ingrams, have now scurried back to the Doughty Street fold.

BARRY FANTONI



"Wanna buy a cheap video?"

Ancestor worship

Lord Elgin - known to the Greeks as the "wicked El Gin" - has turned the furore over the Parthenon marbles, brought back by his great-grandfather, into a booming cottage industry. In his latest coup, he has persuaded a Japanese television company to finance a Greek historical documentary, using as a lever the somewhat tenuous link that his great-grandfather had to Japan. The film, to be shot this month at Elgin's ancestral home, Broomhall, Fife, will be produced in three versions: one for Japanese viewers, one for the Greeks using Greek sub-titles, and a personal edition for Lord Elgin with English sub-titles, to help him promote his family history.

Father knows best

The "rusty Ford Cortina brigade" need not offer their used ones, I am told, to the 1st Classified magazine, launched this week. At an average cost of £100 to advertise a used car, they're simply priced out of the market, says managing director Nicola Cole, who tells us of her "privileged" life in a publicity blurb: "I grew up in an extremely large house in the country and have always had everything I needed. My environment brought me in touch with the best of all things, and therefore I see myself in an ideal position to oversee a magazine that is based on consumerism." Cole, a Carter-leader, Her father, Hugh Begg, who is puffed as "one of the founders of *The Sunday Times* that makes him at least 162 years old," paid to that: "It is an upmarket *Exchange and Mart*." He should know. As chairman of Seymour Press, he is distributing it.

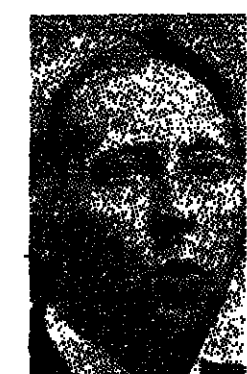
Obus numbers

A ride on a London bus is being hailed as the "unlikeliest place" for the "fresh inspiration" of Peter Maxwell Davies' "No 1 Bus" which receives its world premiere at the Queen Elizabeth Hall next Tuesday. That's odd. His fellow composer Carl Davis wrote "Variations on a Bus Route", which was premiered at the Royal Festival Hall a year ago. Mind you, it was inspired by the Number 31 route.

PHS

A bitter war to lose

Miner against miner,
Scargill versus
MacGregor:
Paul Routledge
reports on
the showdown
at the
coal face



There is an air of desperation about the coal strike. The bitterness of miners against miner on the picket lines, the mob-like hostility that has forced the National Coal Board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, to forsake his own pit yards, and the contempt for the law all point to a reckless last stand against economic and political forces that have prevailed in every other major state industry.

These are very different days from those of the great strikes of 1972 and 1974, when there was substantial public support for men seen to be fighting for a proper reward for a dirty and dangerous job. If there is any parallel, it is with the equally bitter steel strike of 1980 which permanently weakened the main steel union and left it incapable of stemming the tide of plant closures and job losses.

As with the steel strike, the initial trigger for the dispute was pay. But the conflict in the coal industry has shifted (as its promoters wished) into the wider arena of the future of the industry and that is why it is a war that the miners must surely find they cannot win.

When they struck in the early 1970s, their pay claims could eventually be met by a negotiated compromise, however damaging the industrial action had been. When they struck again in 1981 over an industry-proposed coal board "hit list" of 24 pit closures, their demands could be accommodated

by withdrawing the list and pumping hundreds of millions of pounds into the industry to keep open uneconomic pits - most of which have, incidentally since closed.

What scope is there for a compromise this time round? None, it would seem. By insisting on an end to all pit closures except on grounds of seam exhaustion, the National Union of Mineworkers is effectively demanding the right to manage the industry - a demand that no management and no government could concede.

The coal industry is producing more than it can sell, and proposes to close pits with the capacity of some four million tonnes in the coming financial year, roughly the equivalent of 20 pits employing 20,000 men. Most of those redundancies would be voluntary, with

pitmen over 21 eligible for £1,000 for each year of service.

The coal board believes that if the redundancy lists could be opened, they would be oversubscribed. But the battle is not being fought on the miners' terms. It is being fought on the ideological battleground chosen by the NUM, and most cogently expressed by Mr Arthur Scargill in his first presidential address: "The first priority for the union is to protect the coal industry from the ravages of the market mechanism, the short-sightedness of politicians and the deliberate political decisions designed to destroy our industry, jobs and communities. If we do not save our pits from closure, then all our other struggles become meaningless. I do not subscribe to the philosophy of John L. Lewis who encouraged contraction so that the wages of these who are left could be

raised. A contracting industry is a negative force with negative consequences all round."

This is the fundamentalist doctrine that fires the revolutionary guards of the NUM now roaming the moderate coalfields to "picket out" the pits where the men are proving indifferent to the Scargill line. The message is often unwelcome, and a gap is clearly opening between the activists and the rank and file.

The management's dilemma is how to get the silent majority to speak up and pull the industry back from the brink of a long and damaging conflict. Secret balloting that began yesterday in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, North Wales and the Midlands provides an escape route for those who want to stay at work, though if the pickets stay put, they are unlawfully, the ingrained habit of not crossing a picket line could still prevail.

In an adroit move plainly designed to yield a heavy "No" vote in the ballots, the board has sent a special issue of its monthly newspaper, *Coal News*, to all 180,000 miners, setting out the lump sums they can expect for being made redundant. The offer ranges from £5,217 for a 21-year-old to £36,480 for a man aged 49, assuming average weekly earnings of £165.

So it will come down to a contest between hard cash and union loyalty. In the past, money has talked louder than loyalty.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Dimbleby: a victory for free speech

which Hattersley is due to appear should be chaired by Mr Dimbleby, so that he would never be seen again.

The NUJ has for some time now been moving into an intolerant and censorious phase which should be deeply disturbing not only to those of its members who are against intolerance and censoriousness but to all those members of the public who care about free speech and believe that the NUJ should care about it too. There was the scandalous case of Mr Ronald Spark, who was actually expelled from the union (though the expulsion was later "commuted") to a temporary suspension for writing, during the Falklands war, about two other members of the union in terms which suggested that they were traitors. The charge was as baseless as it was offensive, but the action taken against Mr Spark was doubly scandalous in that the two journalists whose integrity and loyalty had thus been impugned did not themselves initiate action against him. They preferred, honourably and sensibly, to ignore Mr Spark's comments; it was two of the union's most egregious busybodies of the far left who took it upon themselves to complain on behalf of men who did not wish to complain.

Two more recent cases, however,

is a crank's charter, but it is no longer ignored in practice. One of the two cases I refer to is a journalist, Mr Frank Dunkley, wrote an article in the *Kentish Independent* in which he referred to a woman member of Greenwich Council. His remarks about her were distasteful; I do not repeat them here. But, like the two journalists attacked by Mr Spark, the woman referred to did not complain to the NUJ; nor, it seems, has she taken legal action.

The leader of Greenwich Council took it on himself to lodge a complaint with the NUJ; the union's complaints committee went into action; and the upshot was that Mr Dunkley was fined £200 for "conduct detrimental to the profession of journalism" and breach of the Code of Conduct, and told that if he did not pay the fine he would be expelled from the union.

What is more ominous still is that Mr Dunkley has now ceased to write the regular column in which the words appeared, "not wishing", as he puts it, "to shoulder the worry of possible complaints committee hearings". Intimidation and censorship have combined in triumph: a union supposed to be dedicated to free speech, urged into action by a busybody who was not the subject of the words complained of, has not only failed, as was its plain duty, to tell the busybody that journalists have the right to say what they like.

1. A journalist has a duty to maintain the highest professional and ethical standards.
2. A journalist shall at all times defend the principle of the freedom of the Press and other media in relation to the

From the union's code of conduct

provide evidence of intolerance and censorship which are more disturbing. There has long been an NUJ document called the Code of Conduct, and breaches of it can be punished with reprimands, fines, suspension or expulsion. Its provisions are either ridiculously otiose ("A journalist shall not accept bribes") or impudent in their claims to regulate the content of members' work ("A journalist shall only mention a person's race, colour, creed, illegitimacy, marital status or lack of it, gender or sexual orientation if this information is strictly relevant..."). But the Code of Conduct cannot be dismissed as a crank's charter ignored in practice; it

within the law, and that the journalists' union will always uphold that right, but has itself denied the right of free speech to one of its members, and silenced his regular exercise of that right.

You may think that dereliction of duty on the part of the union could hardly go further. You would be wrong. The other case, though more trivial in form, is more still; it concerns Mr Terry Lovell, and is how he wrote in *The Sun*. This is his entertaining article began: "Mirror, mirror on the wall, which is a woman's sexiest bit of all? When you strip down to bare essentials to size up your assets, you automatically pick out what

you think are your best features. Perhaps you feel it is your beautiful eyes that turn men on. Or that your sensational legs grab the wolf whistles. Whatever you choose, it reveals the hidden you. It's all part of a new body language discovered by a top American psychologist. She calls it Body Love.

This harmless nonsense formed the substance of a complaint to the NUJ by a Miss Bachi. She claimed that she was "upset" by the "glances" of a man reading the article opposite her in a train, and when she bought the paper herself, she "became even more upset and angry". The most horrible thing about the story so far is that it is not altogether impossible that Miss Bachi was telling the truth; there may indeed be a woman as priggish, stupid, humourless and hysterical that she did experience what she claims to have felt. But Miss Bachi's problems, whether physical or psychological, are not, thank God, my concern. My concern is with the fact that Mr Lovell was hailed before an NUJ complaints committee, "convicted" of "conduct detrimental to the interests of the union", in that he had "encouraged discrimination on grounds of gender", and "reprimanded".

Now these grotesque attacks on freedom of speech come from the very people who should be concerned above all other things to defend it - the country's main journalists' union. But it is important to understand that the far left does not control the NUJ (though, alas, it once again controls my own branch, because those of us who temporarily wrested control from them a few years ago eventually gave up the vain struggle to persuade moderates to come to the meetings). There are, on the union's executive committee, a good number of the political enemies of free speech; but they are still in a minority. Some of the friends of free speech must have betrayed that friendship (the recommendations of NUJ complaints committees have to be ratified by the NEC) for free speech to have been struck such blows. And that is the most alarming aspect of the business, and the reason why I am glad that my own union was rebuffed by the BBC and by its own members who were willing to work with Mr Dimbleby despite his official condemnation as a pariah. It gives me no pleasure at all to welcome a defeat for the official (though unrepresentative) policy of betrayal that friends belong to all my working life. But a victory would have been yet another assault on free speech from those who should constitute its shield.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

An African peace - but at what price?

Johannesburg. Later today Mr P. W. Botha, the South African prime minister, and Mr Samora Machel, the Mozambique president, will meet in no man's land on the border between the two countries to sign a historic pact of "non-aggression and good neighbourliness". Today's meeting will be seen by many as striking proof of the efficacy of South Africa's strong-arm diplomacy, which assumes that every black government, however much it may abhor apartheid, ultimately has a price for swallowing its pride.

Does this mean, then, that the world's foremost Pariah state, and Africa's last bastion of white rule, is about to come in from the cold? The South Africans, understandably, will seek to extract every last ounce of publicity from today's occasion. The world's press and television will be on hand, and hundreds of guests have been invited, including the leaders of all black states in the region, although how many will accept is not clear.

It would be a mistake, however, to jump to the conclusion that the current détente in relations between Pretoria and its neighbours, dramatic and surprising as it may seem, represents a complete or sudden reversal of everything that has gone before. Nor should it be assumed that agreement with Mozambique, while it must improve the overall climate, will automatically lead to a wider peace settlement involving Angola and an end to the conflict over Namibia (South West Africa). Pretoria has had contact with both Angola and Mozambique at ministerial level since 1982. The sword and the olive branch have long been mutually reinforcing

instruments in South Africa's diplomatic. Last May Pretoria sent its war planes on a strafing run over Maputo in retaliation for a car bombing by African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas, which killed 19 people. This was followed by a commando raid in October. In December South African forces made a major thrust into Angola.

Yet only two months later, South Africa had agreed on a ceasefire with Angola, and the main features of a mutual security pact with Mozambique. The rush to the negotiating table seems to have been brought about by the cumulative effect of South African economic and military pressure, exacerbated by the failure of internal policies and the natural calamity of two years of drought, and President Ronald Reagan's desire, in a reelection year, for something to show for his controversial policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria.

The situations on what South African officials, with their taste for military metaphor, have taken to calling the eastern and western fronts are, however, very different despite surface similarities. Mozambique is much the simpler problem. Geographically it is much more vulnerable to South African pressure, and there are several fairly clear-cut areas where agreements of obvious mutual benefit are possible without jeopardizing any important interests of outside powers.

The security pact is the linchpin of the new relationship. Mozambique will undertake to curb the activities of the ANC from its territory, probably the guerrillas' most important sanctuary and infiltration route, while South Africa will withdraw support (never admit-

ted) from the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The question is whether the ANC can be curbed, and whether the MNR may not have developed a measure of popular support over the years and the ability to survive without South African support. The evidence, however, is that the ANC's effectiveness as a guerrilla organization, and the MNR's capacity to disrupt the Mozambique economy, will at the very least be much diminished.

Angola, and the related Namibia question, pose a quite different order of problem, with a complex international dimension. Angola is a potentially wealthy country, rich in natural resources, of interest to outside powers. The Soviet Union and the Cubans are heavily involved there, while the Americans have staked their prestige on securing a settlement that would get the Cubans out and lure Angola into a closer relationship with the West.

Angola is also plagued by an internal insurgency, in the shape of Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita movement, which has its popular base in the largest tribal group in the country, and which, although it has been much helped by South Africa over the past decade, will not collapse without it. Unita's military thrust is removed, the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola will not be sent home and Pretoria will continue to have a pretext for refusing to leave Namibia.

Under the terms of last month's Lusaka accord, South Africa is pulling out the troops that for the last few years have occupied part of the south-western province of Angola. Control is being handed

back to the Angolans, who in turn have pledged themselves to prevent South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrillas infiltrating into Namibia from their Angolan bases. The asymmetry in all this is that South Africa appears to be under no clear reciprocal obligation to restrain Unita, and might not have the power to do so anyway.

Another unanswered question is whether the South Africans are at last serious about leaving Namibia. There are certainly growing economic pressures. The military and administrative cost of staying in Namibia is now put at about 10 per cent of the national budget. The old bogey about "a red flag over Windhoek" also looks much less threatening in the light of the agreement with Mozambique. A SWAPO government in Namibia would be even more vulnerable to South African pressure and would swiftly have to accept a similar *modus vivendi*.

The danger in the current wave of peace euphoria is that it could lure Pretoria into thinking it can have normal relationships with black Africa without serious internal reform. It was appropriate that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who has often been pilloried for advocating dialogue with Pretoria, should have been the one to warn against such complacency. "In this climate the cardinal point might be forgotten," he said. "The problem is not Mozambique, it is not Zambia, it is not Angola or even Swaziland. The problem is the philosophy of apartheid."

Michael Hornsby

David Watt

What a way to pick a president

New York

The breakthrough of Senator Gary Hart in the Democratic primary elections is, frankly, a bit scary. I am not against Hart personally. In fact, whenever I have met or talked to him in the past there has been nothing whatever about him to belie the impression, which anyone would get from seeing him on television, of a "pretty nice guy", reasonably intelligent, reasonably good-looking, reasonably liberal, reasonably (though not excessively) industrious. He listens well, he seems open-minded and (unlike Governor Reagan, when he campaigned for the Republican nomination) he has taken the trouble to travel quite widely over the years and acquire a nodding acquaintance with the main international issues. In short, though the press is digging away busily in the hope of discovering a guilty secret in his youthful past, he is a model citizen and a perfectly respectable senator for the state of Colorado.

The trouble is that there is no reason to suppose that on any objective criterion he is more likely to make a good president of the United States than anyone else of his age, class and background.

As far as his rivals in the primaries go, he has less experience of government than Mondale, less experience of command than Glenn and less gift of the gab than Jackson. He might, of course, like President Truman (to use a most obvious, postwar example) turn out to be a winner in spite of all previous appearances of mediocrity. But isn't there something badly wrong with a system which forces the US to put its all on an outside chance?

Two answers to this question are normally offered over here. The first is that Mr Hart has not yet won the nomination, far less the presidency. The spring primaries and caucuses that he has carried constitute a tiny base of the voters and even if these victories create a momentum which gives him the candidacy of his party, he will be subjected to an examination of an altogether more searching and serious kind during the summer and autumn. If the voters believe he lacks the substance to pass this test, that will be the end of him. I find this argument all very well as far as it goes, but not particularly reassuring in the long run. If, at the final choice is between a Hart discredited by the processes of US democracy and Reagan validated by them, the US constitution hardly stands vindicated.

The second argument is more serious. The absolutely indispensable task of the US president, it is said, is to hold the country together, to sum up its own aspirations in his person; to be accepted as the president. This symbolic function is what, till now, President Reagan has successfully fulfilled, whatever his other faults; and it is this function that Jimmy Carter, with his curiously diffident manner and his born-again naivety, signally failed to perform.

The apologists for the US electoral process, which is about images and communication, say that it has at least this to be said for it - it tends to eliminate men who do not have the necessary charisma. If you cannot communicate with the majority of the population - and it is obvious that Glenn cannot and doubtful whether Mondale can - then you will not get elected.

Philip Howard

A book club for the unclubbable

A society of authors is as startling an oxymoron as a barbecue for vegetarians. Professional authors are solitary antisocial obsessives, almost by definition. They perform their function and come to life when found at their typewriters. When they meet other authors, if they cannot get out of the meeting, they talk not about literature, certainly not about their new books, but about tax, royalties, and the villainies of publishers.

That is the difference between professional authors and literary groups. I once sat on the brains trust of the Bracknell Literary Festival, an occasion every bit as prosaically named as the one I am writing about. On the panel were all fluent with sage advice about contracts, horror stories about agents, and judicious lists of great novels every bit as famous and pernicious as those of the Book Marketing Council. The audience showed not a flicker of interest in any of such matters. All that they wanted was practical advice about how to get their novels and poems published. Many of them insisted on reading us the ghastly works in full. Some of them still correspond with me, giving the latest news of their creative writing, and the latest steps in the long road to publication.

Literary festivals and courses on creative writing are attended by non-writers who should consider some other occupation. Mark Twain put it crisply: "Write without pay until somebody offers pay. If nobody offers within three years the candidate may look upon this circumstance with the most implicit confidence as the sign that saving wood is what he was intended for."

There are notable and sociable exceptions. But I take it to be a general truth that proper authors are unclubbable. Literary and bookish societies are attended by publishers, publicists, and other non-writers who propel the gravy-train of literature. Your actual creative author is at home, pounding the typewriter in order to finish the next chapter and deliver the typescript on time, or at any rate not more than a year over deadline.

This, again, does not seem to me a very comforting reflection, especially if you are not an American but are still, like many of the inhabitants of the planet, dependent to a greater or less extent on the wisdom of the American president for your survival. For one thing, a system which emphasizes the ability to persuade rather than the ability to make the right decisions is fatally one-sided. For another, as the Carter case showed, there is not even a guarantee that the system will in fact throw up a credible leader every time. Aberrations are quite possible, thanks to the American public's craving for novelty.

Novelty. Perhaps that is too harsh. The American people's real desire is for hope. The idea of progress long since moribund in Europe, lives on in the US, combined with a ruthless belief that its victory lies in the hands of youth and the march of democracy.

Gary Hart, who talks, and better still, looks, rather like Kennedy, is the practitioner of this generation of politics. Mondale, who won the vice-presidency in 1976 on the basis of Jimmy Carter's appeal for fresh, new, country faces untainted by Washington, Watergate and so forth, now finds himself representing not only the past but the old "machine" politics that every good Democrat these days is supposed to abhor.

Where there is very high unemployment, as in Georgia and Alabama, Democratic voters are prepared to turn back to the "machine" and vote for Mondale. Elsewhere, more emotional considerations reign supreme.

Nobody, except the most crusty reactionary, needs telling that there is a positive, even an inspiring, aspect to all this. The question is whether modern communications and particularly television have not made the effects so corrupt and unstable that democracy defeats itself. Hart is no more competent, no more attractive, not even any younger, than he was six weeks ago when he was no more than a small flip in the voting statistics and when the commentators were all writing him off, on entirely justifiable grounds, as a "lightweight".

One last consolation is sometimes proffered at this point. The system takes its revenge on people like Hart - as it did on Jimmy Carter. Those who live by the image, will perish by the image. People are either rapidly disillusioned by the failure of their heroes to cope with the problems of the real world or they simply get bored with their faces and demand new ones. In the presidential politics of the television era and the media "hype", political capital has to be expended at a crippling rate - a fact that Mrs Thatcher is now having to learn the hard way.

There is a certain justice about this, perhaps, but does the resulting volatility make for good government? It is not easy to find satisfactory answers to these gloomy reflections. Constitutional shifts like lengthening the presidential term, are not practical politics. And the only serious answer lies in a better-educated and more discriminating public opinion. The American press and the serious American television journalists will tell you that it is their responsibility and privilege to produce just this. But the experience of the last three weeks suggests that they have quite a lot to do.

Philip Howard

A book club for the unclubbable

The above makes an ungracious introduction to the announcement that the Society of Authors is about to celebrate the centenary of its foundation. Walter Besant, the historical novelist and antiquarian, founded it in 1884 to promote the interests of authors and defend their rights. Tennyson was the first president. And contrary to my recent hyperbolic admissions of writers, most of the British professionals who live by their books belong to it.

This is because it is not a club for browsing, slouching, and mutual admiration by the literary but a professional trade union that looks after practical matters for authors. And, by Gibbon, they need it, being hopeless with figures, small print, hustlers, flattery, and anything that distracts them from the next sheet of blank paper in the typewriter. The Society has been in the van of every campaign to improve conditions for authors, in the Copyright and Obscene Publications Acts to Public Lending Rights and model minimum terms agreements, which enlightened publishers are beginning to adopt.

Nothing is more boring than the story of how hard it is for authors to make a living. If they cannot make it by writing, let them saw wood. Nevertheless, it is the mark of a civilized society that it values its authors, financially as well as with profiles in the papers, and other modern equivalents of laurel wreaths.

This is the month to honour the Society of Authors. It is setting about the centenary in an uncharacteristically sociable way, with a feast at the Mansion House with the Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Mayor, Lord Gower, and other nob; with a book of unparalleled tedious (whoops, importance) called *Authors By Profession*; and with the creation of a charitable trust called the Authors' Foundation to help young writers survive. The assembled authors will bask in the sunlight, fraternize cautiously, and then hurry back to their proper business.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FEAR UNDER THE LAW

The scenes of illegal and disorderly picketing at Nottingham collieries are disgraceful and deeply disturbing. They are disgraceful because they show how the notion of trade union solidarity, in whose name so many inexcusable acts have recently been performed, is so easily cast aside when it becomes inconvenient to trade union leadership. The National Union of Mineworkers had always been held up as the true exemplar of that solidarity, yet here we have brutal and incontrovertible evidence of what little brotherly love is lost between the rival factions within it.

The scenes are disturbing because they show a readiness to pursue honest disagreements by violence in which intimidation and bullying take the place of civilised argument. They show that too many trade union leaders are still prepared to exploit this capacity for violence by using coercive methods in defiance of the law. The decision by Nottingham collieries yesterday to walk out on a 24-hour strike is one further piece of evidence that Mr Scargill's bullies have got their way.

We hear a lot about picketing these days, lawful and unlawful. The point about picketing - any and every form of picketing - is that it is a form of intimidation. Intimidation, according to the dictionary, is to overawe with fear. So even though a picket is conforming to the guidelines set out for it under the Employment Act, it is still legal intimidation. There is no law against bullying as such, and the Labour minister in the 1970s who stumbled into

the phrase "lawful intimidation" was right on target. That is what picketing is: fear under the law.

Picketing has a long history. It was first permitted in the *Molestation of Workmen Act 1859*, in which trade unionists were given the rare privilege to accost people entering a workplace and apply suasion to them. Nobody else except the police had legal authority to stop a citizen and ask him what his business was. By 1906 picketing had acquired much wider immunities. Now the code of practice on picketing associated with this government's *Employment Acts* suggests that there should be no more than six pickets at any one place and that they should merely communicate with fellow workmen in order to persuade them not to honour their contracts of employment. Needless to say, few pickets in Britain today confine themselves to those behavioural boundaries, but it may be because picketing has such a long history of legal authority behind it that trade unionists now so widely treat the latest guidelines with contempt.

Something must explain the arrogance with which the trade union movement chooses to ignore the law and to stay silent when its members do likewise. It is not as though the disorderly scenes at the pits merely break trade union law, though they do that for sure. They constitute a breach of the peace under the common law and chief constables should treat them accordingly without any fear that the exercise of such discipline would exacerbate attitudes to trade

union law. It would be a bad day for Britain if the spread of trade union immunity, which may have been halted but still needs further contraction, was held to cover violent behaviour.

Ironically it was the NUM itself which in 1974 sought to introduce some discipline into its pickets so as to avoid the riotous scenes which occurred in the 1972 strike. Each area was advised to establish close liaison with the appropriate chief constable. "Pickets may communicate peacefully but may not 'interfere' with persons entering or leaving premises" it said. Pickets were advised that it was an offence to use insulting words or behaviour and that statements should always be factual and not directed in a derogatory manner at individuals. Not surprisingly, Mr Scargill was not at that time concerned with drawing up the rules.

The violence at the pits thus breaches the NUM's own rulebook as well as employment law and the criminal law. To the extent that the miners under Mr Scargill's manipulation abuse these principles they will tend to discredit the whole trade union movement, whose determination to be selective about which laws it will respect and which it will flout is sadly and repeatedly apparent. It is only when trade union officials and the TUC leadership as a whole fully recognize that there is not one law for them and one for the rest of us - only then - will they deserve to earn the respect of the rest of society, which is so widely and justifiably lacking now.

AN EVERYDAY STORY OF ULSTER FOLK

An attempt is made on the life of a member of Parliament on the street in the centre of a provincial city in broad daylight. He has gunshot wounds in the neck, shoulder and arm. An outlawed political gang boasts of the attempt. Headlines in one day's newspapers. One lot of his constitutionally embodied opponents says it is a pity the gunmen did not make a proper job of it. Twenty-four hours pass and the bishops, normally quick to condemn terrorist outrages, remain silent. Ministers too and their spokesmen are lost for words. Ulster, as is frequently remarked, is not like anywhere else.

The silence in quarters normally fluent is understandable. A member of Parliament Mr Gerry Adams may be, but he is not like any other. He has no part in its proceedings, being a sworn enemy of the state of which it is the political embodiment. He is dedicated to the overthrow of its authority in Northern Ireland by armed intervention and is a

leading strategist of the violence by which the attempt is made. It would be difficult to comment from an official position on the attempt to kill him without sounding insincere or vacuously remote from the particulars. It would also be difficult to say anything beyond "Cool it" that did not in some way make matters worse. The trouble is that saying nothing is also one way of making matters worse. Official silence, when there is normally loud official disapproval, reaches some ears as condescension. Like so much about the province this is a no-win situation.

The attempt on Mr Adams's life was preceded by five murders within the fortnight, all of republican origin. Four of the victims were serving or former members of the indigenous security services; the fifth was mistaken for one. The Chief Constable had issued a warning that the Provisional IRA was deliberately provoking retaliation so as to enhance its assumed

role as protector of nationalist communities against the menace of violence from unionists, and so reinforce its own claim to political support. The criminal folly of one loyalist paramilitary faction has disregarded the warning. It may have imagined it was giving Mr Adams what he deserves: it actually gave him just what he needed for his political good.

The condition of Northern Ireland has become one of civil war suspended by the authority and force of British rule. This is one of those phases when the tremors proper to that condition are most palpable: territorial murders and attempted murders in hardly more than as many days, and a flare-up of serious sectarian conflict on the streets of Londonderry. It is into this embattled and embittered context that there will drop in a few weeks' time the fruit of Dublin's Forum, restorative or poisoned according to the eye of the beholder.

THREE INTO ONE WILL GO

Not the least enduring of Mr Denis Healey's dicta is that to reorganize the Ministry of Defence is like performing an appendix operation on a man who is carrying a grand piano. That is presumably why a succession of defence ministers have made a series of exploratory nicks without being so bold as to complete the appendectomy. Now the scalpel has been wielded by Mr Michael Heseltine.

He announced in the Commons this week that he was about to create a new central defence staff to advise ministers on policy, military operations and defence priorities. The Royal Navy, Army and RAF would be represented on it while their single service chiefs would be robbed of their own policy-making departments. They, the single service chiefs that is, would depend like everyone else for advice upon policy from the centre. The decision is wise and overdue and few surely will dissent from it.

It is now twenty one years since the single service departments were abolished to make way for a unified Ministry of Defence, with a Secretary of State in overall charge. Its shape resembled a pyramid and only the experience of the years since then has shown that this is not exactly the ideal design. It made for too much room near the top, which was filled by single-service hierarchies, duplicating work, competing for funds and confusing the issues with conflicting advice which ill served the central cause of national security.

There was, it is true, a Chief of

Defence Staff who presided over the Chiefs of Staff Committee and advised the Defence Secretary himself. But the CDS's authority over the competing interests of the three services depended at first upon his own personality. Mountbatten was strong and unequivocal in pulling his five-star rank over his four-star colleagues. But others have struggled to reach a consensus and to appear as the spokesman of the armed forces, not their chief.

Few have seriously argued the case for combining the three services in one uniform - as the Canadians did without conspicuous success. The most commonly perceived need has been for the services to come together at some point below the apex of the pyramid, leaving the key policy decisions to a central staff which could take a detached view in the national interest.

Throughout the 1960s a succession of committees grappled with the problems. The Headquarters Reorganization Committee of 1965 was followed by the Study Group on Defence Organization of 1966 and the Headquarters Organization Committee 1969. The second of these recommended the complete functionalization of the ministry which was too radical for most while the 1969 report went more modestly for the abolition of the single-service parliamentary under-secretaries. Even this proposal had to wait 12 years however before being pushed through by Mrs Thatcher.

Mr John Nott, as Defence Secretary, also took steps to

bolster the power of the CDS, then Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, while in the following year, in 1982, the CDS was given a deputy. The single service chiefs would retain their historic right to seek the prime minister's ear at times of national crisis, but the pattern of development was clear.

We applauded these moves towards a more coherent structure for decision-making on central issues at the ministry. At the time of the appointment of a new deputy CDS we called for him too to be given authority over the single service chiefs to make the chain of command more efficient. Now it looks as if Mr Heseltine is about to make an important contribution to the surgery which his predecessors began.

It is not altogether a bad thing that the strengthening of the centre at the ministry has been done in stages rather than all at once. Evolution is on the whole preferable to revolution and there have been arguments for allowing the patient to recover his strength before plunging the knife in again. The need to finish the job now, however, is clear, as the country approaches what is likely to be an expensive and testing time for defence policy. Resources are almost certain to be squeezed in the late '80s and cuts of some kind are inevitable as the Trident missile programme progresses. The ministry will need to be strong and resilient and its decisions will need to be right. If not the piano might crash down anyway and the discord would be horrendous.

It would be to everyone's advantage if the unacceptability of French special pleading were forced into the open, thereby revealing its grotesque irrelevance to the defence of the West.

Yours truly,

GUY M. BRATT,
2, Orchestral Rise,
Gerrards Cross,
Buckinghamshire.
March 8.

Out of the mouths of children

From Miss Jill D. Goulding

Sir, How shortsighted can the Chancellor of the Exchequer be? At a time when more children do not return home to a lunch and many are considering stopping school meals, has not value-added tax on "takeaway" foods?

Increasing numbers of children buy such food at lunchtime, and, for many, it is their only hot meal of the day. For parents with two or three children this means the virtual loss of any gain they might have expected from the new Revenue threshold.

For children who pay for their meals out of their own evening and weekend earnings, presumably it may mean one lunch less a week.

Yours faithfully,
JILL GOULDING,
Halsted Chambers,
23 North Street,
Chichester, West Sussex.
March 14.

From Mr Edward Wake-Walker
Sir, At precisely what temperature does takeaway food become V.A.T.able? And will only mild mustard be exempt in my beef sandwiches?

Yours faithfully,
E. C. WAKE-WALKER,
18 Crockerston Road, SW17.
March 14.

From Mr Patric Foley-Brickley
Sir, The Chancellor has abolished the insurance premium relief with the intention of moving investment into industry away from the large institutions into the hands of the individual investors.

Just how many shares does he think that the average man saving £15 per week is going to buy?

Yours sincerely,
PATRIC FOLEY-BRICKLEY,
Four Gables,
Abbots Drive,
Wentworth, Surrey.
March 13.

From Mr Don Boyd
Sir, The article which appeared in today's early edition (March 15) concerning film industry reaction to the Budget completely misrepresented my views expressed to your Arts Correspondent.

The Chancellor's alterations of the rules concerning capital allowances, combined with the reduction in rates of corporation tax over the next two years will have a disastrous impact on the financing of British films, especially independently produced films.

The new measures announced in the Budget on Tuesday are symptomatic of this Government's extraordinary disregard for the future of British cinema at a time when, for the third year in succession, British films and performers are gathering critical and financial rewards all over the world - as the proportion of Oscar nominations for this year demonstrates.

Yours faithfully,
DON BOYD,
Boyd's Co. Film Productions Ltd.,
9 Great Newport Street, WC2.
March 15.

A place in space

From Mr J. H. Logan

Sir, Your leader article ("Buying space . . .", March 6) suggests that the loss of . . . two communications satellites worth £130m . . . would have been more disconcerting without the knowledge that alternative methods of launching were available.

This sentence contains an inference, in common with most mass media coverage during and after the mission, that the shuttle which carried the satellites into orbit was somehow to blame.

It has been made clear by NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and has even been acknowledged by one company - Western Union, whose satellite was lost - that the fault lay not in the launch vehicle but in the satellites' own internal rocket control system designed to take them from the relatively low shuttle orbit to the much higher geosynchronous orbit.

Presumably, therefore, these satellites might have failed equally spectacularly had they been hoisted spaceward by an Ariane rocket. I would imagine that the people running the European Space Agency must have breathed a tremendous sigh of relief that they had not been successful in winning the launch contract.

Had Ariane been chosen to do the job the repercussions might have been many times more "disconcerting" for this relative newcomer, although it, too, would have been equally blameless.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. LOGAN,
50 Kensington Road,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire.
March 7.

Action by Israel

From Mr Sydney Cowan

Sir, Your leading article, "Poison spreading from Iraq" (March 12), prompts me to comment that in view of the manufacture and use of ghastly chemical weapons by Iraq in the Gulf war, who is to say that Israel was wrong in destroying their nuclear plant outside Baghdad, where undoubtedly nuclear weapons would by now have been manufactured?

Having demonstrated their total disregard for the Geneva Convention on chemical warfare to which they were signatory, can we be sure that Iraq would not be using nuclear weapons had Israel not taken the action that she did, and for which she was, quite wrongly, universally condemned?

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY COWAN,
The Colonades,
22 Bishops Bridge Road,
Bayswater, W2.
March 12.

Rewards of onshore oil exploration

From Mr N. O. Essex

Sir, The onshore search for oil and gas is impinging on more and more lives and will continue to do so as Britain tries to replenish its North Sea supplies.

When a licence-holder makes a drilling application to the planning authorities some local residents, fearful of the unknown, are resistant to any disturbance of the status quo. Others recognise the national interest in exploiting our resources and welcome, or at least feel they ought to welcome, the licence-holders' efforts.

Most people would like to encourage local wealth creation, but the risk/reward equation can appear to be negative. If the local community decides to accept the new industry all of the wealth it creates is likely to end up with the Government, through the tax system, or with the licence-holder.

In the United States mineral rights are held by the landowner, who extracts a healthy royalty from the oil companies. In this country mineral rights are held by the Crown, which is paid a royalty by the oil companies equal to one eighth of the value of all sales. But the neighbourhood from which the

oil or gas is taken receives not a penny of this directly.

The public acceptance of onshore drilling would be enhanced if the Crown's royalty benefits were seen to be more fairly distributed to each tier of local government involved. For example, of the 12½ per cent royalty perhaps ½ per cent might go to the local parish council, 1 or 2 per cent to the local district council and 4 or 5 per cent to the local county council, with the remainder accruing to the state.

A wealth-sharing arrangement of this nature would not only be more equitable but would also bring a measure of local support for onshore exploration that is not encouraged under existing arrangements.

The Department of Energy is in the process of introducing changes to onshore licensing arrangements. It could be timely to include legislation providing for the allocation of the Crown's oil and gas royalties to each affected tier of local government.

Yours faithfully,
N. O. ESSEX,
Combe Ridge,
Pook Hill,
Chiddingfold,
Surrey.
March 13.

Only the lustre lost

From the Ambassador of Lebanon

Sir, The article on Lebanon ("The lost pearl of the Orient" March 9), contained a depressingly large number of misconceptions and inaccuracies. I would like to make the following points:

1. The Lebanese have suffered as no people have suffered in modern times and indeed throughout history they have had to endure what would have crushed the spirit of others.

This has been due to a number of factors, not least her enviable resources and geographical position.

2. Until the present crisis ravaged the country, Lebanon was an example of stability and prosperity in the Middle East.

3. Our capital, Beirut, has always been the financial centre of the Middle East, as well as the university, the publishing house, the hospital and the free press - which it remains even under the prevailing conditions, a remarkable achievement by any criteria.

4. Lebanon is a democracy, perhaps the only true democracy in the Middle East.

5. Left to themselves, the Lebanese have always been able to reconcile their differences democratically and constitutionally. This happened in 1958, when foreign forces interfered in the country's affairs and upset the balance, though this was restored again within a few weeks after the removal of the outside element.

6. In a pluralistic society or a society of minorities - there is always a very delicate balance which can easily be upset if tampered with.

Married states

From Dr Bryan Thwaites

Sir, Our present Archbishop of Canterbury has that brilliant gift of speaking so incomprehensibly that he cannot be gainsaid.

A prime example is the key paragraph of his speech about remarriage to the General Synod, broadcast on television last night (March 1) and reproduced in your report today (March 2). I can make neither head nor tail of it.

As a start, would Dr Runcie kindly help us by defining, and then distinguishing between, what he calls "the highest doctrine of

marriage as a permanent and lifelong relationship" (to be applied, as I interpret him, to those who have not been married before) and "a true Christian marriage" (to be applied, as I understand it, to those who have been married before)?

Perhaps he would also state unambiguously whether or not the proposed provision for remarriage will be available to those who have been divorced more than once?

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN THWAITES,
Miltonthorpe,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
March 2.

Members' interests

From Mr Brian Sedgmore, MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch (Labour)

Sir, I was most interested to read Anthony Bevin's report (March 9) of the proceedings, held in private, of the Select Committee on Members' Interests on March 8. Two aspects of Mr Bevin's report are causing concern among MPs.

First, in my written evidence to the select committee, I did not suggest that the Prime Minister should have declared her son's interest in the Oman contract in the Register of Interests. I submitted that the Prime Minister should have declared her own interest in the Oman contract in the Register of Interests. It seems likely from Anthony Bevin's report, the committee have not understood this simple point, they are clearly incapable of understanding the meaning of plain English words.

Second, it used to be the practice that select committees taking evidence in private reported their conclusions to the House of Commons before informing the press.

It is both instructive and worrying to consider just how much the rules of procedure of the House of Commons have changed for the worse as a result of complaints about the Prime Minister's conduct in relation to the Oman contract.

When the Select Committee on Members' Interests first met to consider my complaint they pledged themselves to silence, as indeed would the members of any committee of the House in similar circumstances, pending a report to the House on their deliberations.

Amazingly, the chairman of the committee, Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith, broke the agreement and went on radio on February 25 and spoke of the "innocence" of the Prime Minister. If the facts contained in my evidence are correct then everything Sir Geoffrey said on that programme was both wrong and out of order.

In the old days Sir Geoffrey's conduct would have been regarded as a clear breach of privilege, but the Speaker, whose decision we all accept, ruled that Sir Geoffrey was not out of order in doing what he did.

Many will welcome this new liberal approach by the Speaker and certainly there is a good case for saying that proceedings for contempt and breach of privilege in Parliament are an anachronism. For my own part, I am just a bit uneasy and my unease is shared by many Conservative chairmen of select committees - about members of these committees prejudging sensitive and contentious issues on radio and television before they've considered all the evidence.

And the public could be forgiven for thinking it somewhat unfortunate that the new cavalier attitude of Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith and his committee appears to be closely linked to a desire to defend the Prime Minister.

Not to put too fine a point on it, the select committee system in Parliament now finds itself in disrepute and officials of the House as well as MPs know this. I imagine that the Liaison Committee, which consists of the chairmen of the select committees, will now need to meet to clear up the mess created by Sir Geoffrey and his colleagues.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN SEDGMORE,
House of Commons.
March 11.

Waters of time

From Dr P. A. Sabine

Sir, The occurrence of the fluid inclusions such as those recently reported ("Drop of time", March 6) may be even more common than Mr Massey (March 10) reminds us. They are also of considerable scientific and potential economic importance.

The descriptions by Evelyn probably refer to "enhydroids", namely hollow nodules or geodes of chalcedony containing water. They are of worldwide occurrence as steam cavities, commonly several inches across, in lavas from which they weather out as pebbles.

On a very much smaller scale are inclusions in minerals, to which the report from central Asia may well refer. These are minute cavities, commonly only twenty thousandths of a millimetre across, which occur in vast numbers in most minerals. They can only be seen by micro-

Uneven effect of university cuts

From Professor R. E. D. Bishop and Mr D. Neave

Sir, Your leader, "At the apex" (March 12), is timely. It sometimes seems to those of us closely concerned with the running of universities that we have no defenders in the world outside. A national debate about the future of higher education must involve the many groups in the community who are affected by it. Education is much too serious a thing to be left to dons.

The cuts which were imposed in 1981 bore unevenly across the universities. There is nothing wrong with discriminatory funding; equality of resources would simply have a debilitating effect. But the criteria upon which discrimination is based are critical.

In 1981 that group of universities which is especially concerned with the application of new knowledge and the production of graduates whose studies fit them particularly for employment in industry and commerce was hardest hit. The technological universities believe that they occupy an important place on the university scene, but they are a relatively small part of it. Because they are concerned with application and with technological and scientific innovation they are sometimes viewed with suspicion by traditionalists.

It is all too easy in such circumstances to believe that the experience of 1981 may be repeated. 1981 represented merely the culmination of years of under-funding of the technological universities.

One of the great achievements of the Robbins era was the creation of a wide diversity of universities. That diversity could be threatened. Industry continually affirms its support of the technological universities by employing their graduates, placing annually millions of pounds' worth of research contracts with them, participating in joint research and development projects and so on.

We greatly value that support and we hope that, if necessary, industry will say publicly what it now says to us privately.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. D. BISHOP (Vice-Chancellor & Principal),
DAVID NEAVE (Secretary General & Registrar),
Brunel University,
Uxbridge, Middlesex.
March 13.

The Labour years

From Dr John Campbell

Sir, It is a pity that Woodrow Wyatt should use the opportunity of a *Times* review of Kenneth Morgan's scholarly and dispassionate *Labour in Power* (March 8) merely to reopen the old Bevan-Gaitskell row by blaming everything that went wrong on the "personal verity" of Aneurin Bevan. After 30 years the subject is just beginning to be susceptible to a balanced judgment. The papers now open and used for the first time by Dr Morgan tell a more complex tale than Sir Woodrow's perverted partisanship can assimilate.

They show that Bevan not only had the better of the argument over rearmament in 1950-51, but also that he had been deploying his case consistently in Cabinet for many months before his resignation. His February, 1951, speech defending the arms programme was an act of loyalty, of collective responsibility, for which he has rarely been given credit. Intent, like Sir Woodrow, on quoting the last paragraph against him, his critics omit to notice that the argument of the speech as a whole was consistent with his repeated warnings and his resignation two months later.

This is not to say that Bevan was right to push his disagreement to the point of resignation - least of all, perhaps, on the issue of health service charges - nor that personal frustration played no part in his doing so.

But Bevan was by no means alone in thinking that Gaitskell's elevation to the key domestic job in the Government was too rapid for his own or the party's good. At the same time the *Evening Standard* was more upset, quite justifiably, by Morrison's appointment to the Foreign Office.

Then again, in the resignation crisis itself, there was more than one difficult personality involved. Of course Bevan was impulsive, but Gaitskell was stubborn; Attlee was weak and Morrison, departing at the critical moment in Attlee's absence, made little effort to restrain his longstanding antipathy to Bevan in the interest of preserving unity.

Not one of them was blameless. Therein lies the tragedy of an episode which Sir Woodrow's one-sided simplification utterly misrepresents.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
35 Ladbroke Square, W11.

scopic study, but very exceptionally may reach centimetres or so in size, particularly in fluor spar and quartz.

They represent the fluid in which the mineral was crystallising and the fluid itself may include bubbles and crystals. Chemical, including isotopic, studies of these fascinating inclusions offer a direct approach to the study of mineralising fluids and hence the occurrences of ore deposits that is being vigorously pursued in this institution and elsewhere.

The inclusions may be of any geological age (50 million years is as yesterday); the oldest we have found, from Africa, are 2,700 million years old.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. SABINE, Deputy Director,
British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council),
Geological Museum,
Exhibition Road,
South Kensington, SW7,
March 13.

France and Nato

From Mr Guy M. Bratt

Sir, Your thoughtful first leader this morning (March 8) unquestioningly accepts the self-avowed position of France as being, for political reasons, unable to rejoin the military arm of Nato.

Is it not time for this wholly unjustified and illogical stance to be debunked? The attitude of accepting

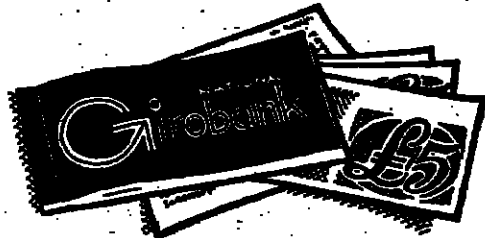
international commitments only if all their details are exactly in accordance with one's own interests, however chauvinistic, and to one's own advantage, however parochial, is not only tiresome but quite anachronistic in the last years of the twentieth century.

That French military opinion accepts the need for proper integration into Nato is proved by the existing degree of unpublicised co-operation.

This is the place in your local high street



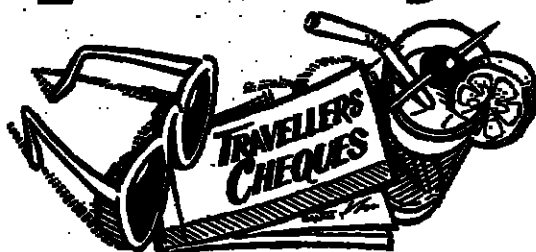
For savings and banking it's hard to beat



This is the place for a flutter with Ernie



Or travellers' cheques for your holiday journey



This is the place to find Postman Pat



Lost for a map? Here's where they're at



This is the place for stamps in a book



And our budget stamps are worth more than a look



**This is the place with services new
It's your post office - there's more in it for you**



Get more out of your post office

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Interest rate tug of war across the Atlantic

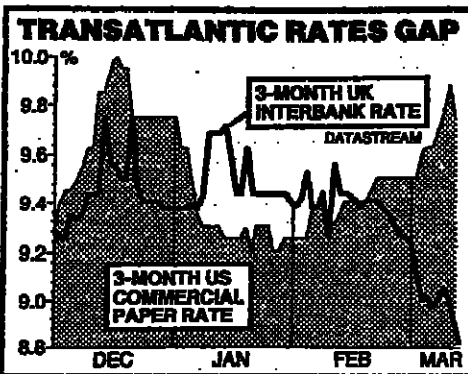
Interest rates on the other side of the Atlantic have been firming for several weeks and the prospect of United States prime rates going up by 0.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent is now real. The key Federal funds rate yesterday moved into double figures. If prime rates do move, it will be the first shift since August last year. It is worth saying that under the old Citibank rates formula scrapped three years ago, which comprised a three week average of three-month Certificates of Deposit, plus 150 basis points, prime rates would now be 11½ per cent.

Most United States bankers are probably too frightened of the political fallout from a vote-sensitive President Reagan to make the first move, so the rise could come later rather than sooner. Meanwhile, the real economy is signalling even more rapid growth. The February industrial production figures show an upturn of 1.2 per cent, with all sectors of the index contributing to the upturn. It all looks very strong. Broker loan rates are edging up as well.

Budget euphoria and base rate cuts in Britain have helped to distract attention from these pressures on US interest rates. But as the chart demonstrates (and the Chancellor mentioned in his Budget speech) the gap between British and US interest rates is now unusually wide. This need not matter unless it leads to pressure on sterling. Sterling's recent performance while base rates were coming down has not been entirely reassuring, although yesterday it was looking reasonably steady. But if the differential between US and British rates continues to widen, there will come a point when the pound comes under pressure. This consideration limits the potential for yet lower base rates, and the possibility of a rise later in the year cannot be ruled out.

Our own detailed money supply figures for the February banking month also helped to disappoint the gilt market yesterday. True, the final £M3 figure showed a dip, but this owed much to quirks in the banks' net non-deposit liabilities column. The bigger figures were a trifle unimpressive. Bank lending was back over £1 billion, central government borrowing was around £2 billion, seasonally adjusted, while debt sales were a hearty £1.3 billion.

In this light, the authorities would be foolish, some say, to curb the funding programme. The market is looking forward to 3.30 this afternoon to discover whether the authorities, post-Budget, can produce a tap stock which will differ either in coupon or maturity from its pre-Budget predecessors. A sharply lower coupon would be in line with the overall aim of reducing the public sector's interest rate



bill, but might jolt the exchange rate if it signalled still more interest rate cuts on the way. Funding into the next century might jeopardize the revival of the industrial debenture market the Chancellor went out of his way on Tuesday to foster. "Taplets" would be seen as purely pusillanimous.

The market has another uncertainty to contend with, in the form of the Chancellor's latest measure for narrow money. The problem is that the weekly bank returns, which the Bank of England has to publish by law, contain two of the major components of the new measure MO. The Bank is trying to confuse the issue by averaging out the highly erratic week to week variations in the money banks hold at the Bank of England and applying a seasonal adjustment before reaching the monthly figure for MO. That is unlikely to stop the markets from making its own guesses - on the basis of incomplete information.

A comeback for fringe banks?

Sharp City minds were busy yesterday identifying tax loss areas which might appeal to clearing banks threatened by the Chancellor's backdoor on their profits. Attention focussed on - yes, you've guessed it - the secondary banks, whose property lending splurge in the early 1970s nearly wrecked the British banking system, and led to the protracted Bank of England led, rescue operation known as the "lifeboat". Those pulled from the water that still exist have tax losses which could prove a boon to the clearers, assuming such losses can be grouped for corporation, tax purposes. First National Finance Corporation standing at 73p a share with some £90m. of tax losses listed in the latest report and accounts, is a name to conjure with. Would it appeal to the clearers? All four are listed as FNFC's bankers. Come back Pat Matthews, all might "yet be forgiven".

The new man to head CSI

The Council for the Securities Industry is anxious to dispel the myth that it represents the fifth wheel on a City coach careering downhill toward radical change. But it does have a major problem: at present it does not have a job. The CSI was set up in 1978, sponsored by the Bank of England and Mr Edward Dell, essentially to act as a buffer between the City and the then Labour government.

When the Government changed, the CSI went to sleep. One of its rare contributions to City affairs was drawing up a list of rules to govern substantial acquisitions of share stakes to prevent concert party dawn raids of the kind made by Mr Harry Oppenheimer on Consolidated Gold Fields. In the event the rules were too many, too complicated and too late.

Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower, in his review of investor protection, has offered the CSI a second chance. It is clutching at it with both hands. The Council has just completed its response to Gower and will tell the Department of Trade and Industry that it is prepared to take on the role of

City chief inspector atop a small number of self regulatory groups each of which will police its own members.

It is beefing itself up with new executives and is intent of a much smaller council than the present body which represents 16 organizations and still fails to include any of the commodity associations.

The CSI is right to ponder its future constitution but the real problem is a replacement for the present chairman Sir Patrick Neill, whose appointment as vice chancellor of Oxford University will leave him little time for City affairs after next month. The job specification is demanding. The new man will have to devote plenty of time; have a clear idea of the issue involved; and have the standing in the City to carry through the necessary structural changes.

Few names have yet been mentioned. Former Bank of England Governor Lord Richardson is one. Mr Robin Stormonth-Darling is another. Mr Stormonth-Darling is joint head of the Stock Exchange quotations committee

Bumper company results lift shares to record 875.6

By Our City Staff

The stock market surged to a record 875.6 on the FT index in the wake of a string of company results which vividly serve to underline the assertion on Tuesday by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, that Britain is experiencing "an economic recovery whose underlying strength is now beyond dispute".

Ranged from engineering to the consumer sector, and taking in financial services too, the figures show a remarkable consistent picture of corporate revival in the latter half of 1983, accompanied by firm predictions that the trend has continued strongly into this year.

TI Group, the Russell Hobbs, Ascor, Creda and New World engineering concern, yesterday unveiled a sparkling set of profits figures for 1983. The shares rose 28p to 278p, the high for the year.

Pretax profits for the year ended December 31 have risen from £4.7m to £16.3m, or to

nearly £20m, if redundancy costs, charged above the line, are stripped out. Sir Brian Kellert, chairman, is recommending a sharp rise in the final dividend, to bring the year's total payout to 10p against 7.5p.

But Sir Brian suggested yesterday that 1984 could prove to be an even better year for trading.

Some City analysts, notably Mr Philip Ayton of De Zoete & Bevan, feel that TI is capable of generating pretax profits during 1984 of £35m to £40m. With earnings approaching 50p. On that basis, the dividend could rise to as much as 20p.

Meanwhile, Brooke Bond Group, which includes PG Tips tea, Fray Bentos and Oxo among its brand names, is poised to turn in bumper profits for the first time since 1977 this year.

After yesterday's surprisingly good interim figures, profits of £29.2m against £20.9m, the City

now expects up to £70m against £48.2m for the year. The grocery and plantation company has been struggling for seven years to better the £49m it made in 1977.

The big improvement stems from much higher raw tea prices, which doubled Brooke Bond's estate profits in the first half to more than £12m. A similar performance is likely in the second half.

Mallinson-Denny, the timber merchant acquired three years ago, is also likely to make a post-interest profit for the first time by the end of this year. It accounts for £6m of the £7.2m interest charge shown at the interim stage.

In the financial sector, Sedgwick Group, the insurance and reinsurance broking group, has boosted pretax profits by 10 per cent to £80.1m for the year to December 1983 and shareholders will receive an improved dividend of 8p against 7p last year.

The company had gross premiums of £2.9 billion which generated £178m broking revenue, an increase of £28m on last year. Interest and investment income, however, dropped by 30 per cent to £21m.

The consumer boom, which was fuelled further in the Budget, is coming through strongly in food manufacturing profits.

On sales up from £1.2 billion to £1.4 billion, the pretax profit of United Biscuits, Britain's biggest manufacturer, rose from £68.4m to £83.2m, with buoyant performances both at home and in the United States.

Sir Hector Laing, chairman said that both profits and earnings per share for 1984 will again be "very satisfactory" despite heavy costs being incurred in the United States. The Liverpool factory costs £32m to close last year. But the final dividend is nevertheless being raised to 4.3p, lifting the total for the year from 5.8 to 7p.

Slowdown in rate of lending

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Bank lending rose by just over £1 billion last month, the smallest increase since last summer and well down on the £1.35 billion average for the previous six months, according to Bank of England figures yesterday.

The slowdown in lending, coupled with heavy sales of Government debt and an unexpected jump in banks' non-deposit liabilities, such as share

MONEY GROWTH seasonally adjusted			
	Feb 84	Feb 83	% Feb 84
M0	0.2	6.3	
M1	0.7	11.1	
M2	0	9.7	
PSL2	1.2	12.3	

target range Feb 83 to Apr 84 at annual rate 7-11

capital, produced a fractional fall in the broad money measure, sterling M3, last month.

Sterling M3, now the Government's sole target measure of broad money, has risen by 9.7 per cent over the past 12 months, well within the permitted range of 7 to 11 per cent. The Chancellor continued in his Budget speech that the new target range, for the 14 months from February, will be 6-10 per cent at an annual rate.

The two discarded target measures - narrow money, M1, and PSL2, the broad measure of private liquidity which includes building society deposits - both exceeded the limits over the past 12 months.

£6m Budget windfall for Schroders

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Budget tax changes which could force the clearing banks to huge provisions for deferred tax have helped to boost profits at Schroders by £6.5m. The holding company for merchant bankers Schroder Wag, Schroders has released the sum from its deferred tax provision relating to leasing because the progressive cut in corporation tax from 52 per cent to 35 per cent means that it will never have to be paid.

Schroders has always been very cautious, making full provision for deferred tax arising from leasing. The clearers, in contrast, have generally made provision for only a quarter of their deferred tax. Analysts believe the clearers may now have to provide for about a further £1 billion, because of the cuts in capital allowances.

Schroders' disclosed profits after transfers to hidden reserves were up from £15.4m to £20.9m. Excluding the Budget impact and a non-recurring £2.9m profit the year before, profits rose by 16 per cent to £14.4m.

Profits pour in for Shell and BP

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Shell and BP yesterday both announced large increases in their profits - BP by 55 per cent, Shell by 38 per cent - as well as increased confidence for stable world oil prices and supplies in the coming year. Both increased their dividends by 20 per cent.

On a current cost accounting basis, which the two companies say more accurately reflects conditions in the oil industry, Shell profits increased from 1982's £1,886m to £2,885m, and BP's from £627m to £970m.

Shell's dividend has been increased from 21.8p to 26.2p and BP's from 20.25p to 24p. On a historical cost basis, Shell's profits rose from £1,993m to £2,754m, and BP's from £716m to £866m.

Shell said that its improvement in profits was due to increased oil and gas output, an improvement in taxation and an improvement in its chemicals business.

Sir Peter Baxendell, Shell's chairman, reported yesterday that, excluding operations in the United States and Canada, earnings in the oil and gas exploration sector showed a marked improvement, particularly in the North Sea. Coal and mineral subsidiaries continued to report losses, but the

Ex-Merrill staff for City launch

By Our City Staff

In a surprise coup the New York securities house Dean Witter Reynolds has recruited nine executives from Merrill Lynch, the US securities business, to launch a major London investment banking and money markets business.

The news could be extremely significant for the revolution currently taking place in the City. Dean Witter is owned by Sears Roebuck, America's largest retailing group.

Only this week Barclays Bank was envisaging a high street chain of securities shops linked directly to the London Stock Exchange.

Mr Robert Gardiner, chairman of Dean Witter Reynolds Financial Services Group, yesterday announced the formation of Dean Witter Capital Markets International, to be based in London.

The formation of this business evidences our commitment to the increasingly inter-related global capital markets. "He said. "The executive appointments will provide a strong basis for the firm's international capital markets development, which will be complementary to our established capital markets presence in the United States."

New index tops 1,100

Shares prices surged to a peak yesterday, inspired by another bumper set of profits from some of Britain's biggest companies.

The FT index recovered from a hesitant start, to close 1101.0 up at its highest level ever, of 875.6. The new FT-SE 100 Index also reflected the latest rush for shares, breaching the 1,100 level with a rise of 13.4 to 1,101.1.

At least £1,750m was added to share values, with BP and Shell accounting for at least £550m alone, after their profits news.

The retail sector continued to be the centre of attention following the proposals to reduce corporation tax.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1101.1 up 13.4 (High: 1101.1; Low: 1082.6)

FT Index: 875.6 up 11.0

FT 100 Index: 1101.1 up 13.4

FT All Share: 518.74 up 5.0

Bargains: 26.734

Datasearch USM Leaders Index: 110.47 up 0.12

New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1167.92 up 1.88

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,346.99 up 22.99

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1111.05 up 11.80

Amsterdam: 186.3 up 1.3

Sydney: AO Index 721.9 up 0.3

Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1020.0 up 8.1

Brussels: General Index 143.39 up 0.22

Paris: CAC Index 180.0 down 0.4

Zurich: SBA General 305.30 up 0.80

FT-SE 100 Index: High: 1101.1; Low: 1082.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.4830 down 40pts

Index 80.8 down 0.3

DM 3.7775 up 0.01

FF 11.85 up 0.025

Yen 328. down 0.75

Dollar Index 125.0 up 1.2

DM 2.5800 up 0.0073

Sterling \$1.4815

Dollar DM 2.5842

ECU £0.582318

SDR £0.728069

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 8%

Finance houses base rate 9%

Discount market loans week fixed 8% - 8½

3 month interbank 8½% - 8¾

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 10¼% - 10½

3 month DM 5¼% - 5½

3 month FF 16¼% - 15%

US rates:

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 10¼%

Treasury long bond 9¾% - 9½%

NEWS IN BRIEF

Steel output up 4.4%

British steel output last month rose to its highest weekly average for nearly two years, but the increased demand has done little to stem the £2.5m weekly losses of the British Steel Corporation.

Figures released today by the BSC and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, show that average weekly production of 327,900 tonnes in February was 4.4 per cent greater than a year earlier.

● Alexander & Alexander Services, the insurance group, announced in New York yesterday that it would register "a significant operating loss" for the last quarter of 1983, following \$21m profits for the first nine months.

● Chelsea Football Club yesterday agreed "mutually acceptable terms" for ending its High Court action to prevent a takeover of S. B. Property, which owns the club's ground at Stamford Bridge. The terms were not disclosed.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$394.15 pm \$394.50
close \$395 - 395.50 (£289.75 - 270.25)
New York (latest): \$395
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$407 - 408.50 (£277 - 278)
Sovereigns (new):
\$53 - 94 (£33.50 - 64.25)
Excludes VAT

Receivers in at Mellins

By Our City Editor

The first significant crack has appeared in the hitherto impenetrable "magic circle" of Turkish-related companies on the stock market. Mellins, the women's and children's clothes maker headed by Mr Touker Suleyman, yesterday agreed to allow Barclays Bank to appoint receivers and a manager.

The joint receivers are Mr Rober Ellis and Mr John Richard of Touche Ross, the accountancy firm. The news

immediately had a ripple effect on the shares of the most prominent Turkish company, Polly Peck, which fell 5p to 309p.

At that stage, Mellins said that talks were taking place over a possible refinancing of the company. Mr Suleyman, who has a 25 per cent stake in the company, said later that he wanted a £500,000 injection in return for 30 per cent of the enlarged capital.

US investors could lose ACT relief

Call for unitary tax retaliation

By Michael Prest

The Unitary Tax Campaign is seizing the opportunity offered by the Budget to press for the inclusion in the forthcoming Finance Bill of a clause which would empower the Government to withdraw the relief on Advanced Corporation Tax enjoyed by American investors in British companies.

The campaign, which represents about 60 British companies opposed to the levying of unitary taxes by American states, has been encouraged by the veiled threat of retaliation against American companies made by Mr Nigel Lawson, in his Budget speech.

Opponents to unitary taxation have been further encouraged by the support from backbench Members of Parlia-

ment for an Early Day motion, tabled in November, which called on the Government to introduce into the Finance Bill measures to counteract unitary taxation. So far 275 MPs have signed the motion, more than for any of the other 500 such motions on the order paper.

Unitary taxation is system by which a government taxes a company within its jurisdiction on the percentage of its local operations represent of the worldwide turnover, profits, assets and payroll of which the business is a part. At the moment, 12 American states apply unitary taxation to foreign companies.

British, other European, and Japanese concerns maintain that this method results in much

higher tax bills than the normal and internationally accepted approach of taxing only a company's locally earned income.

Pressure on the United States Federal, and the state governments has so far failed to persuade them to drop unitary taxation, so the campaign will publish on April 2 a proposed draft clause which would allow the government to suspend the provision in the 1980 Double Taxation Treaty with the United States which allows American investors in British companies a refund of half the ACT, less a small withholding tax.

ACT is paid at the rate of three-sevenths of the dividend declared.



Year ended 31 December	1983	1982
Revenue	£207.0m	£182.9m
Profit before tax and extraordinary items	£ 80.1m	£ 72.9m
Earnings for the year	£ 40.1m	£ 37.7m
Earnings per share	18.5p	17.5p
Dividend per share	8.0p	7.0p

Sedgwick Group



A commanding presence in worldwide insurance and reinsurance broking

TDG in 1983

	1983	1982	%
	£m	£m	Change
Turnover	367.7	347.8	+5.7
Profit before tax	21.0	18.3	+14.5
Earnings per share	10.12p	7.87p	+28.6
Dividends per share	5.0p	4.45p	+12.4

- * Rise in profits of 14.5% achieved despite a drop of more than £2 million in contribution by reinforcement businesses.
- * Activity of general haulage fleets improved. Contract hire and specialised haulage very successful.
- * Growth in number of warehouses linked to major distribution contracts.
- * Most cold stores filled to capacity during the year.
- * Plant hire profits increased.
- * Dutch, French and U.S. transport companies increased profits.
- * Difficult year for the Australian companies.
- * Despite a slow start 1984 is likely to be an improvement on 1983.

Full report and accounts available after 4 April 1984 from the Secretary, Transport Development Group PLC, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SR.

ROAD HAULAGE · STORAGE · DISTRIBUTION
EXHIBITIONS · REINFORCEMENT · PLANT HIRE

Why lower pay could depress the labour market

Government arguments for pricing-into-jobs 'spurious'

One of the main components of government economic thinking at present is that it is necessary for workers to reduce their wages to "price themselves into work". It justifies a series of measures attacking wage levels.

These include direct attacks on wage councils and similar bodies, the operation of schemes - like the Young Workers' Scheme - which have as their specific aims the depression of wages and the broader economic and legal attacks on employment and on the trade unions.

Secondly, it justifies the Government in failing to take any direct steps to deal with unemployment. The high level of wages provides a ready scapegoat.

To justify its strategy, the Government needs to show that wage cuts will price workers into jobs, that it is the only method available for creating jobs and that the steps taken by the Government are sufficient to achieve the scale of wage cuts needed to create jobs.

In fact, it has been supremely unsuccessful. In spite of a doubling of unemployment and a dismantling of much of the legal support for the low paid, real wages have accelerated since 1980. The Government merely goes on saying that wage cuts will create jobs, with no idea of the mechanisms that will bring about the changes they seek.

The assertion that workers can price themselves into jobs is really made up of three elements:

- There would be more work if wages were lower.
- There would be more work in Britain if British wages fell relative to those in other countries.
- One group of workers can take jobs from another group if it lowers its wage.

The apparent simplicity of the argument lies in the fact that the second element - that relative costs do affect the balance of trade and employment between countries - does contain some truth. But these costs are affected not just by wages but by relative productivity and by the exchange rate. Over the past five years Britain's relative production costs have fluctuated by 50 per cent. Yet the growth rate of real wages has not varied by more than 5 per cent. The exchange rate and changes in government tax and price policy have been the dominant factors.

One of the severest blows to our competitiveness was the notorious "tax switch" of the 1979 Budget (when the tax burden was switched from direct to indirect tax). That added 4 per cent to the prices and was the major factor in the wage explosion of 1979-80.

Mr Henry Neuburger, economic adviser to Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, challenges the Government's assumption that workers must accept lower wages to "price themselves into jobs", repeated by the Chancellor in his Budget speech. He argues that lower wages would destroy jobs rather than create them by depressing demand in the economy; that pay is only one influence on Britain's international competitiveness, and hence on employment; and that the results of the Equal Pay Act, which raised women's earnings relative to men's, disprove the Government's case.



Henry Neuburger: "quicker ways of improving competitiveness"

By that sort of measure, the Government can in principle influence wage levels in either direction. But it cannot do so to any great extent using the kind of measures it is currently using. Wages have been rising at an accelerating rate relative to prices since 1980, in spite of

course, do no more than move jobs from one country to another.

But, while the international competitiveness argument has some validity, even if limited in practice, the other arguments are wholly spurious.

The argument that the total

'A fall in incomes means a fall in demand for consumer products'

intensified government efforts to prevent them doing so.

The manipulation of the exchange rate and direct action on the price level are quicker and more effective ways of improving competitiveness. Any such improvements will, of

number of workers could be increased if they all accepted lower wages is based on a false analogy with markets in other commodities.

Samuel Britan wrote an article in the *Financial Times* about a year ago, for example,

comparing the market in workers and bananas. The objection to this analogy is not that it offends human dignity. It is that unlike the price of bananas, the price of labour also represents the bulk of most people's incomes.

Any change in wages, therefore, has an effect both directly in the market for labour and in the market for goods produced by that labour. While the relative cheapness of workers may cause employers to want more of them, this is likely to be more than offset by the fact that the demand for their products will have fallen, so they will need fewer workers. The traditional economic analysis of markets is, therefore, of no use.

A system of analysis like that developed by Keynes, which admits simultaneously of both factors, is more relevant. This would lead to the conclusion that an increase in wages worldwide, while it might have inflationary consequences, would also tend to increase rather than decrease employment.

Many of the same arguments also apply to the belief that workers will lose jobs to other workers if their own wages rise. In addition to the effect on income, it is likely that there will be a virtuous circle where increased wages give rise to greater esteem, improved training, application of more equipment, more productive workers and access to a better and wider range of jobs.

This is well illustrated by the 1969 Equal Pay Act. Most pundits predicted that the relative improvement in women's pay would either not happen, or would result in women being replaced by men. In the event, the Act resulted in the only significant improvement in the relative pay of women since the Second World War.

Women did not lose jobs. There was no pause in the steady increase in the share of women in employment.

A more detailed study* of the effects showed that there was no tendency for women's employment to rise more slowly in those industries where the Equal Pay Act had most impact.

Both theory and evidence are, therefore, against all but a very small fraction of the "pricing into jobs" thesis. It provides no basis for the present Government's policy which is still destroying jobs on a vast scale, and no justification for the attribution of our present troubles to wages.

The cost of such a strategy in terms of poverty, lost production and personal insecurity is very high.

*Henry Neuburger: *Unemployment - Are wages to blame?* Low Pay Unit, March 1984.

APPOINTMENTS

Standard Chartered names London chief

Standard Chartered Bank: Mr A. Wren, formerly chief executive of Standard Chartered Bank in Zimbabwe, has been appointed general manager of the bank in London. He will assume regional responsibilities for Africa (excluding South Africa). Mr D. A. Stewart, and Mr J. S. Davidson, general managers with specific responsibilities for Africa, will be leaving their present posts. Mr Stewart will be retiring. Mr Davidson will take up a senior post in the general management of Standard Bank of South Africa. Mr John Pank has been appointed director of information for Standard Chartered Bank.

London & Scottish Marine Oil: Mr Robin Adam executive director.

SPL International: Mr David Thomson has been appointed chairman and chief executive.

Deritend Group: Mr William Bloore has been appointed managing director of the electrical division with effect from May 1, in succession to Mr Robert Joseph on his retirement. Mr Joseph will remain a consultant to Deritend. Mr Bloore continues as managing director of the group's Hotfoil subsidiary which becomes part of the electrical division.

Laing SA: Mr Igor H. Barbovitch will take over as general manager.

Extel Statistical Services: Mr Stephen J. Pinner has been appointed sales and marketing director.

Woodcote publications: Mr George Rutherford has been made a director.

Maxicrop International: Dr David Bellamy has joined the board of directors.

Delta Group: Mr R. H. Ludwick and Mr D. R. Morris, managing directors of Cables and Switchgear and Accessories Divisions respectively have been elected to the board with effect from April 12.

Hitech Consulting Group (UK): Mr Dermot O'S Hoare has been made director. Mr Robert Guillaumot is chairman and Mr Jerry W. Pollack executive director.

The Northern Trust Company: Mr Jeffrey F. Ruzicka, senior vice-president and general manager of the London branch, has been named head of the bank's international department. Mr Ruzicka will be replaced in London by Mr Stephen M. Wolfe, vice-president and former head of the Asian/Pacific Division, in July. Reed Publishing: Mr Ian Thomas, chief executive of Reed Telepublishing, will join the board of the parent group on April 1. Mr Ted Piger, management services director, Business Press International, will join the Reed Telepublishing board.

Standard Chartered Bank

announces that on and after 15 March 1984 its Base Rate for lending is being decreased from 9 to 8½% p.a.

The interest rate payable on deposit accounts subject to seven days notice of withdrawal will be decreased from 5½% to 5¼% p.a. The interest rate payable on High Interest deposit accounts subject to twenty one days notice of withdrawal will be decreased from 6½% to 6¼% p.a.

Standard Chartered

Midland Bank Interest Rates

Effective from 15th March 1984.

Base Rate

Reduces by ½% to 8½% per annum.

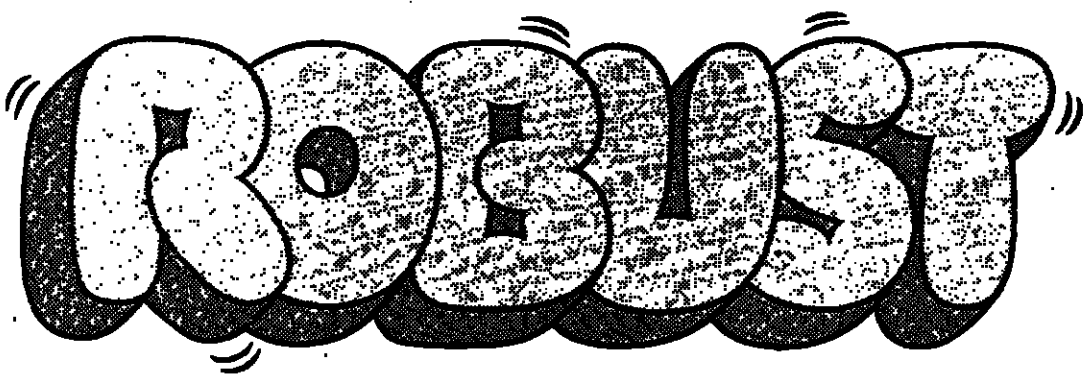
Deposit Accounts

Interest paid on 7 day deposit accounts reduces by ¼% to 5¼% p.a.



Midland Bank

Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX



What shape will BTR be in by the next decade?

Over the last 17 years we've steadily grown from strength to strength by responding quickly to the healthy stimulus of new challenges, by a broadening base of products and services and by a firm commitment to the pursuit of excellence at every level.

Ready for action!

That's BTR

BTR plc, Silverdown House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PL. 01-834 3848.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Base Rate

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc announces that with effect from close of business on 15 March 1984 its Base Rate for lending is being decreased from 9 per cent per annum to 8½ per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on March 16, 1984, Hill Samuel's Base Rate for lending will be reduced from 9 per cent to 8½ per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Account will be at the rate of 5¼ per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AL

Telephone: 01-628 8011



Courtts & Co. announce that their Base Rate is reduced from 9% to 8½% per annum with effect from the 15th March 1984 until further notice.

The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days notice of withdrawal is reduced from 5½% to 5¼% per annum.

Trafalgar House buys US oil group for £2.7m

Trafalgar House has purchased Odyssey Energy Inc, an oil and gas exploration and producing company centred in Houston, Texas, for \$4m (£2.7m).

Odyssey, as general partner, has generated funds from American investors who become limited partners in exploration ventures. To date, over \$100m has been invested in drilling for oil and gas in the U.S. As a result, Odyssey now shares in oil and gas production in nine states.

Trafalgar House intends to expand its oil and gas business in the US and the purchase of Odyssey will complement its participation with Thomson-Monticelli, based in Dallas, Texas. Odyssey has been a successful explorer and it is intended that its exploration activities should continue. Odyssey will purchase oil and gas-producing interests for Trafalgar.

Speaking in Houston, Mr John Williamson, Trafalgar House's oil and gas divisional manager, said: "Odyssey has first class reputation in the US oil and gas industry, with an excellent record of oil and gas discovery. We see Odyssey as an ideal vehicle for Trafalgar House to pursue its ambitious policy of oil and gas expansion."

In brief

● **G. M. FIRTH (HLDGS)** has issued details of its proposed equity subscription and cash offer for the ordinary share capital of Porter, not already owned by Firth (and parties acting with Firth). Porter's pretax losses for the year to January 6, 1984, are estimated at no greater than £177,670 (loss £545,460).

● **WESTFIELD HOLDINGS**, the Australian quoted property company, has built up a 9.64 per cent stake in Bridge Oil, the Queensland gas producer and the largest shareholder in Santos, the country's biggest onshore energy producer. Westfield has a working relationship with Bridge through its joint interest in the \$A120m Jackson-Moonie pipeline in Queensland.

● **BET** has announced the amalgamation of its plant and access interests into BET Plant Services, from April 1. This follows the combining of BET's scaffolding companies last year. The new group, with a turnover of £100m, will be organised into three main operational

subsidiaries: Grayston White, Eddison Plant and BET Access.

● **WEEKS PETROLEUM** is seeking a general offer for all shareholders, following last month's acquisition by the Bell Group of a 48 per cent controlling interest. The Bell Group of Mr Robert Holmes a Court wants to rationalize its major interests in natural resources, and the boards of both companies have agreed that a merger is in the best interests of shareholders.

● **ENIESS** has agreed an increased offer with Michael Black of 2.5p for every Black ordinary share. The offer values each Black ordinary share at 78.5p and the issued share capital at £3.2m. Acceptances have been received for 53.8 per cent of Black.

● **CORONATION SYNDICATE** is to pay an interim dividend of two cents a share, from April 26. No dividend has been received during the current financial year from the Zimbabwe subsidiary but application has been made to the authorities there for remittance of such a dividend, amounting to £251.4m.

● **ROBERTSON RESEARCH FOR MARKET**: Robertson Research, which undertakes geological and engineering work for oil, gas, coal and metal exploration companies around the world is coming to the market with an offer for sale of 2.56 million shares, or 20.9 per cent of the equity at 160p a share, valuing the business at £19.6m. Brokers are Grieverson, Grant. Set up in 1961, Robertson's clients include the big mining companies and Government agencies. For the year ending March 31 next the board is forecasting profits of not less than £1.7m. Last year, it made £997,000 on turnover of £14.8m.

● **BARKER AND DOBSON GROUP**: Year to Dec 31 1983 compared with previous 40 weeks. Turnover £66.77m (£37.88m). Pretax profit £1.51m (£511,000). Dividend 0.25p net a share (nil last time).

● **EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER GROUP**: Pretax profits for 1983 down from £532,000 to £415,000 and total dividend cut from 3.5p to 2.5p net a share. Turnover rose from £44.91m to £48.15m.

● **WOLSTENHOLME RINK**: Total dividend for 1983 6.75p net a share (6.25p). Turnover £19.2m (£16.78m). Pretax profit £1.14m (£737,000).

● **HOUSE OF LEROSE**: Turnover for 1983 up from £16.85m to £17.45m, but pretax profits down from £1.87m to £1.69m. Total dividend, 8p (7.6p).

● **APPLEYARD GROUP**: Turnover for 1983, £128m (£110.78m). Pretax profit of £600,000, against a loss of £1.4m last time. No ordinary dividend (same).

● **JAMES FISHER**: Results for 1983. Turnover £28.65m (£20.72m). Pretax profit £2.1m (£3.75m). Total dividend 3p (2.825p).

● **ELECTRO PROTECTIVE**: Results for 1983, compared with previous 15 months. Figures in US dollars. Turnover \$36.95m (\$30.34m). Pretax profits \$7.27m (\$4.69m). Final dividend 1.12 cents (1-cent last time).

● **ROBEKO**: In 1983, Robeco, the Dutch investment trust, showed a total performance (capital gain, plus income) of over 40 per cent in florin terms (55.5 per cent in terms of sterling). Robeco issued new shares worth 210.7m florins (£47.5m). Net income rose for 264m fl (£62.3m) to 277m fl (£61.5m). Dividend: unchanged at 13 fl a share. Robeco believes that, after the exceptional year 1983, when nearly all stock markets showed strong advances, investors will become more selective, and fundamental developments in the economy and in enterprises will be taken notice of to a greater extent again. More favourable long-term prospects will increase the standing of shares as an investment vehicle. This greater appreciation will enable enterprises to attract risk-bearing capital by means of share issues, to finance new activities.

● **GROSVENOR GROUP**: The board of Grosvenor Group, the electrical, electronics and engineering group, has agreed to purchase Weigh-Count International for £400,000. Weigh-Count specializes in the design and manufacture of weighing, counting, automatic packaging and mechanical handling equipment. The board also announces a rights issue of 1 million new ordinary shares of 25p each at 130p per share, payable in full on acceptance, on the basis of one new ordinary share of 25p for every five existing ordinary shares of 5p each. This will raise about 1.07m, after expenses. The net proceeds will partly be used to repay the term loan of £700,000 incurred to finance the acquisition of a majority interest in Backer Electric Company and the balance to assist with the funding of an expansion programme particularly in respect of two subsidiaries, Floform Limited and A. M. Lock & Co. Grosvenor's board predicts a total net dividend for the current year of 5.75p a share on the bigger capital (5.25p last time).

● **HILL SAMUEL**: Base rate is 8½ per cent, down from 9 per cent, from close of business today. Deposit rate is 5½ per cent (5½ per cent).

● **COURTLANDS**: Warburg & Co., as an associate of International Paint, has bought 100,000 ordinary 25p shares at 137p, and 52,803 shares at 136p, on behalf of discretionary investment clients.

⑦ Creda	⑦ Raleigh	⑦ Silencers	⑦ Cox	⑦ Sturmev-Archer	⑦ New World
⑦ Reynolds	⑦ Parkray	⑦ Tube Products	⑦ Glow-worm	⑦ Chesterfield	
⑦ Russell Hobbs	⑦ Matrix	⑦ Crane Pack	⑦ Crypton	⑦ Abar	⑦ Desford
⑦ Herbert-Churchill	⑦ King Fifth Wheel	⑦ Accles & Pollock	⑦ Tower Housewares		



Profit recovery accelerating

Sir Brian Kellett, Chairman of TI, at a press conference yesterday made a number of key points on the 1983 results and prospects for the future:

- ⑦ Profit before tax up from £4.7m to £16.3m in 1983
- ⑦ Dividend for the year raised from 7½p to 10p per share
- ⑦ Group borrowings reduced by £5m
- ⑦ Major moves made around the end of the year will deal with loss making parts of cycles and steel tube
- ⑦ Greatly improved results expected in 1984

KEY FIGURES

	1983	1982
	£m	£m
Sales	914.3	887.2
Trading Profit	35.5	25.5
Profit before tax	16.3	4.7
Earnings per share	18.5p	(5.7p)
Dividends	10.0p	7.5p

RESULTS BY BUSINESS AREA

	1983	1982
	£m	£m
Domestic appliances	22.7	16.9
Cycles	(2.5)	(7.0)
Specialised engineering	18.3	14.3
Steel tube	(1.1)	3.0

TI Group

The Annual Report and Accounts will be posted to Shareholders on April 10, 1984.

Further copies will be available from The Secretary, TI Group plc, TI House, Five Ways, Birmingham B16 8SQ.

Bank of Ireland
announces that with effect
from close of business
on 16th March 1984
its Base Rate for lending
is reduced from

9% to 8½%
per annum

Bank of Ireland

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8½%
Barclays	8½%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	110%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co.	8½%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate
7 day deposits on basis of under
£10,000, 8½%; £10,000 to
£20,000, 9%; £20,000 and
over, 9½%.

HEYWOOD WILLIAMS GROUP PLC A new era of progress

■ Pre-tax profits for the year to December 1983 up 177% — well in excess of the Rights Issue forecast. Dividends for the year raised to 5p per share (1982 — 3p).

■ The Group have now substantially achieved their objectives by disposing of fringe activities and concentrating on their aluminium and glass activities. Borrowings have been virtually eliminated and profitability is now at a much more acceptable level.

■ The next stage is to expand existing activities with selective investment and to develop the

Group by suitable acquisitions in sectors where management has proven expertise.

■ "I have every confidence that the Group will make further progress during 1984", says Ralph Hinchliffe, Chairman.

	1983	1982
Turnover	£43m	£33m
Pre-tax profit	£2.35m	£0.85m
Earnings per ordinary share	23.5p	8.4p

Copies of the Report & Accounts are available from the Secretary, Bayhall, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire HD1 5EJ.

UB United Biscuits

1983: Another very successful year

Profits before tax increased by 21%, from £68.4 m to £83.2m.
Earnings per share increased by 24%.
Recommended dividend increase of 21%.
Investment reached record level at £95m.

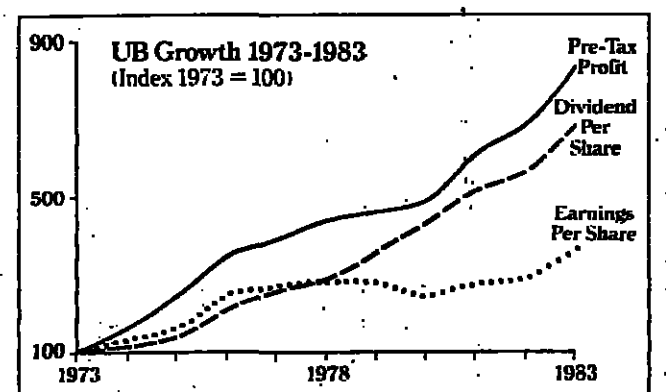
Extracts from the Statement by Sir Hector Laing, Chairman

The UK Biscuit Market
During 1983 we increased our share of the market by 1.3% — to the highest level ever — with maintained margins. This is a remarkable demonstration of the substantial progress and continuing pre-eminence of our biscuit operations. While maintaining the strength of established high volume lines, we see growth coming from trading up to higher added value lines, and we have a number of exciting new products in the pipeline.

The USA Biscuit Market
Keebler had yet another excellent year, with the successful launch of a number of high quality new products and encouraging progress on the West Coast.

However, a competitive development in the market has been the introduction of a new soft cookie which has been very successful in its test market area. Keebler has installed new plant and will shortly be launching what we consider to be a superior product. This widening of the market augurs well for the future and the long term rewards of winning this battle by means of product quality will be substantial.

The Frozen Foods Market
This is one of the most dynamic sectors of the UK food industry: the retail sector has grown by nearly 30% in volume in the last three years, and the cater-



ing sector has also shown volume improvement. U.B. Frozen Foods produces a wide range of products for the retail and catering sectors and provides distribution and supply services to caterers. During 1983 our retail product range was re-launched under the McVitie brand, resulting in a 40% sales increase and brand leadership in several categories. The recent formation of TFC-Sorge has created the largest supplier of frozen foods to the catering trade in this country.

The Fast Food and Restaurant Markets
Meals eaten outside the home are also increasing steadily and in 1983 the fast-food market increased by 15%.

The Wimpy image has been transformed with higher standards overall: at the end of 1983 there were 370 table-service restaurants and the number of counter-service outlets had increased to 53 with many more planned.

Our Restaurant Company is making good progress — it now operates 190 units with plans to open a further 30 this year.

Outlook
Despite the costs of exploiting the new opportunities in the USA, present indications are that profits and earnings per share for 1984 will again be very satisfactory.

The full Annual Report and Accounts will be posted to Shareholders on 13 April 1984. For a copy please complete the coupon and return it to The Group Company Secretary, United Biscuits (Holdings) plc, Grant House, P.O. Box 40, Syon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex, TW7 5NN.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Name _____

Address _____

The new Sierra E-max. Now you can save petrol without giving anything up.

The beautifully efficient Sierra on this page has Ford's lively new 1600cc E-max engine.

Unlike some engines that are specifically designed to save petrol, this one has not been de-tuned. Instead, it's been substantially re-designed. (Students of engineering will quickly grasp the significance of the modifications detailed in the diagram.)

The result is that you'll notice a very worthwhile improvement in economy - it does over 51 mpg at 56 mph!

But you won't have to give up performance. Not even one mile an hour. The 5-speed engine can give a maximum speed of 100 mph and it can accelerate from 0-60 mph in a very brisk 13.3 seconds.*

Not only that, but you'll be able to enjoy all the usual

30 mpg† around town.

40 mpg† on the motorway.

50 mpg† if you try.

Sierra equipment, stereo sound included.

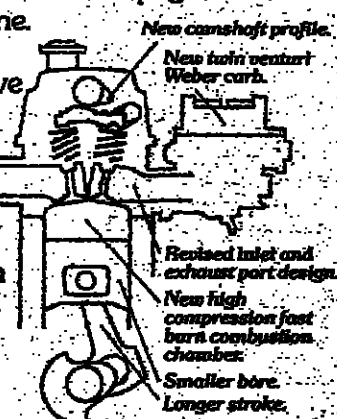
The E-max doesn't economise on anything except petrol.

It's a true Sierra. Man and machine in perfect harmony.

Govt. fuel economy figs. - mpg (litres/100 km). Urban cycle 31.7 (8.5).

Constant 75 mph (120 km/h) 59.8 (7.1). Constant 56 mph (90 km/h) 51.4 (5.5).

*Ford computed figures. Car illustrated is a 1.6 GL, with optional E-max engine, black paint, sunroof and rear seat belts.



watchi
pects
record
year

u-Swift
agrees
merger

Suter co
unroun

By Jonathan
the company and
the equipment maker
a major decision in
the expected big
from losses to
the expected announce-
of an agreed deal for
industries failed to
London and the City
the deal would fall
Francis quickly
1993 figure and 1994
a former British
the company has built an
the state in France, a
and gearbox business.
the a near 15 per cent
from Mr Christopher
the former Lloyd's
the broken has been
100 per cent but Mr
professor himself
about Mr Moran's
the Suter for 1983.
the yesterday
the last time's loss of
than better improve-
expected.
the improvement came
the commercial refriger-

BAN
Base
The Ban
with eff
and uni
will be c
ANNU
LONDON
MANCHE
SOUTH
The rate of
period of se
withdrawal
from 15th N

مكثوا من الاصل

How a company goes shell-proof

small businesses.

translate

plained that he had delivered his note only to houses with dirty windows.

The moral is that effort

producing the Cinzano collections in London but making up will be done abroad because the aim is to sell in the medium price ranges. Cotton trousers would retail at about £20 and a top at rather less while an

business. Michael Rebuck said: "We wanted to move into a higher technology product which we could produce in Britain and thus safeguard the jobs here because in other clothing it is difficult to combat the labour costs in the Far

● **Contact:** Hackney Business Promotion Centre, 46 Great

Goldsmith Interface Network classes which begin with a full day introductory class about the general use of a microcomputer. That costs £85. Then there are half day

● *Interface Network, Un-*

17, Bilton Road, Kingsland
Industrial Park, Basingstoke
Hampshire RG24 0LJ.

identify likely customers and delivering advertisements directly to them is half the battle in any form of sales promotion. Large organizations employ market researchers to identify the business development areas. Proprietors of small firms usually have to do their own market surveys.

A year ago, a third of the houses in a suburban London street had a hand copied note which said simply: "Window Cleaning? Ring Steve for a free estimate" and then gave a telephone number. Nearly all the recipients took up this offer (although they usually ignored the offer if they were not cheerful flaxen haired 17-year-old, has a thriving window cleaning round. He later ex-

plained that he had delivered his note only to houses with dirty windows.

The moral is that effort devoted to collecting relevant information about a handful of potential customers and making an offer tailored to their particular requirements is usually more cost effective than making vague promises to the world at large.

Using a hand down street looking up shops and houses may seem a waste of time. But it is one of the methods used by professional researchers to identify "target" customers for their clients.

Market researchers are trained to look out for such details as the age and type of cars parked, quality of exterior decoration,

PATRICIA TISDALL, in the first of an occasional series on the application of business techniques, looks at marketing methods.

type of garden etc, to build up a social and economic profile of the occupants. This is augmented by investigation into published statistics such as census reports, electoral registers and directories. Surveys of retailers, dealers, offices and even factories can be made by a similar combination of systematic observation and desk research.

Another valuable marketing exercise is a scrutiny of competitors' operations. Melyvn Greene, a consultant specializing in hotel marketing, always recommends that his clients stay at rival establishments and compare facilities with their own.

Hoteliers often react with horror at first to the suggestion that they embark on "spying" missions at every opportunity.

But M. Greene explains that such schemes can widen the market by attracting new custom and so bring advantages all round.

One of Mr Greene's clients, for instance, found that their hotel had the only large ground floor room in the district which could take heavy loads. This made the hotel particularly

Another discovered that although all the competitor's rooms had private bathrooms none had showers. A third thought that their prices for business functions were higher than at competition. They then found that the sign that applied only to food and not to wine and spirits.

Making contact is much easier once armed with the names and addresses of potential customers together with points about the product which are likely to be of particular interest. The next letter inviting the recipient to telephone is probably the most economical method for the non-

professional sales person — particularly if he is personally addressed to the correct individual (few people can ignore their own name).

New technology has brought down the costs of not only addressing individuals but also the costs of the contents of business letter. In *Industrial Marketing Digest*, the editor, Frederick Polhill, describes how a newly acquired computer is enabling his company to add a personally addressed message to each voice message sent to subscribers.

"We can and do address the message part of the note to 'Dear Mr. Jones' or, if I know the subscriber well enough, 'Dear John,'" says Mr. Polhill.

TO PLACE YOUR
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS
ADVERTISEMENT
RING 01-278 1326 (A-H)
STELLA SCRIVENER

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

PLANT AND MACHINERY

WEEDON NORTHAMPTON

32 ACRES FREEHOLD COMPLEX

**WITH
216,000 SQ. FT. APPROX
OF EXISTING BUILDINGS**

FOR SALE BY TENDER

CLOSING DATE:
NOON, WEDNESDAY 23rd MAY 1984

Apply Sole Agents: Ref IND/T

Hillier Parker

May & Rowden

77 GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON W1A 2BT
01-629 7666

FULL OR PART SHARE Investment for sale in freehold commercial property in Southampton. Yield £22,000 pa net on FRI secure 20 year lease. 5 year review with national company. Offers and enquiries to (0983) 834951 or 834200.

HOTELS AND LICENSED PREMISES

CLUB MARPOUNDA 250 beds.
Afonissos for sale. Please write to Mr
Afonissos 74 354 Athina Athens.

CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION SERVICES

CAN YOU SELL the newest range of promotional gifts, hundreds of businesses want them in your exclusive area - worth the best commission!

EXPORT AND IMPORT

GERMAN importer seeks suppliers of Portland ing steel, Gillette razor & Shoulders Shamp

ANTIQUE AUCTION
bonded and well
ern Canada, reg
of up-market

Contract with
ent. build-
des. Head
electrical
with 24h

COMPANY
shipped in West-
400 containers
log, 2025, and

FINANCE

SLEEPING

Market Reputation,
Times.

D INVESTMENT		
OWNER(S)	Nurtung	GENUINE

-839 4808

ASSISTANCE offered to

continued on page 30

ATHLETICS

[illegible]

FOOTBALL

Maxwell goes to Treasury for guidance over Derby

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The link between Derby County and Robert Maxwell has not yet been severed. The publisher is today seeking advice from John Mowbray, the financial secretary to the Treasury, and discussing a new survival plan for the ailing second division club that would satisfy the Inland Revenue.

Mr Maxwell will be accompanied at the meeting by Stuart Webb, Derby's chief executive, as well as Tom Pendry and Jim Lester, the chairman and secretary of the all-party parliamentary football committee. Mr Webb said yesterday that it would probably be too optimistic to expect a new package to be put forward before the weekend.

He added: "It is more likely that we will have to ask for a 21-day adjournment when the winding-up order is presented in the High Court on Monday. Mr Maxwell has asked me to keep him in close touch with the developments and has asked me that he will back us to the hilt."

Mr Maxwell withdrew from the rescue operation on Wednesday after his offer to pay 70 per cent of Derby's tax debts was refused by a High Court judge. He may have changed his mind but Graham Kelly, the secretary of the Cannon League, said that he was still "shocked by all the court activity this week."

Mr Kelly insisted: "Clubs have a duty to prove their long-term commitment to football by honouring in full their debts to the Inland Revenue. That was the case with Charlton and it is the case with Derby. It is not the League's fault that these clubs have got into debt."

All we are doing is enforcing the decision of the League management committee, which has been clear since February 8. It says that the Inland Revenue should receive 100p in the pound, Football League creditors 70p and everybody else 60p". He added that Mr Maxwell's original offer "never stood a chance of being accepted."

"Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

The table below gives, from left to right, clubs, current position, amended position, current position, amended position.

Chelsea	62	66	1	2
Sheff Wed	52	51	3	3
Newcastle	56	56	3	3
Manchester C	56	55	4	4
Cardiff	56	50	5	5
Sheff Sat	56	50	5	5
Blackburn	51	47	7	7
Charlton	46	40	8	8
Sheff Utd	43	42	10	11
Brighton	40	36	11	11
Huddersfield	40	36	11	12
Sheff Wed	39	38	12	10
Sheff Sat	38	38	12	10
Cardiff	38	38	12	10
Middlesbrough	38	36	15	13
Oldham	38	33	16	18
Sheff Wed	38	33	16	18
Fulham	35	34	18	16
Crystal P	32	32	19	18
Swansea	21	18	21	20
Cambridge	24	14	22	21

Outstanding future against Derby.

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Derby have known since March 6 that the management committee rejects it and I am disturbed that, because matters have not proceeded as Derby would wish, the League is being accused of all kinds of things. We are being subjected to some not so subtle pressure by Derby even though our position has been entirely consistent."

Life after death is sweet for a pessimist

When the 1983 British Lions tour to New Zealand was over and the international series lost 4-0, Jim Telfer, their coach, was asked about his plans for his future involvement in rugby. "Is there a life after death?" Telfer replied. With Scotland assured of the triple crown and standing on the verge of their first grand slam since 1925, Telfer can now answer his own question in the affirmative.

It is entirely typical of the man that he should have taken defeat in New Zealand so personally: "I accept full responsibility," he said then. "I've failed." Eight months later he does not deviate from that view: "It's the nature of sport that the person in charge of a group, whether it is the coach of a rugby team, the manager of a football club or whatever, his head is the one to fall."

As a player Telfer was a hard, driving back row forward who would never spare himself. Diplomacy was not his strong point: in 1966, on another Lions tour when the series was lost 4-0, as captain for the day at Canterbury he told the post-match assembly: "We are not going to say the game today was dirty because every game in New Zealand has been dirty, but we have finished playing on a rainy day."

His complete honesty and devotion to the game have won him admirers up and down Britain. He has mellowed since his playing days yet he remains a hard man to know. Every so often the hint of a smile creeps to his lips and then disappears as if ashamed of having been caught, but if Scotland beat France he will be entitled to the most outrageous grin he can muster.

Telfer, who remains his country's most capped No 8, made the first of 25 appearances for Scotland as a raw 22-year-old from Melrose in 1964, against France. When he finished playing he progressed up the coaching ladder and was in charge of the B team which, in 1979, ended a long run of French success at that level. He became national coach the following year, the year Scotland were beaten 30-18 by England, who were en route to the grand slam.

"We were pretty low then. It was my job to tell the players that we are as good as the opposition, to stop them feeling conditioned to failure. We worked on our weaknesses. We start off at a slight disadvantage because the players are not used to top class rugby every week. They have to rise to the occasion more than other countries and it is my job to get them to 'peak' four times a season."

"Only one or two clubs in Scotland could match the top English or Welsh teams so I work on the attitude and commitment of players. We try to cover our faults by having plenty of enthusiasm. You can never substitute enthusiasm for skill, but this current side has developed together and has benefited greatly from touring together, to France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to

France (in 1980), to



The way ahead: Telfer points the direction Scotland should take against France

New Zealand (1981) and Australia (1982) and eight of them were Lions."

It seems appropriate that Telfer, before his present appointment as deputy headmaster at Deans Community High School in Livingston, West Lothian, should have taught chemistry. It is a subject much favoured, in the metaphorical sense, by coaches. "Rugby is an exact science," Telfer says. "There are areas I would still like to work on, there are basic skills which teams lack - quick handling, fast passing from scrum halves, the ability to kick with both feet."

As a confirmed pessimist, Telfer still finds it hard to believe that Scotland have strung together three successive wins in the season. The long-term effects of that success he regards as problematic and dependent upon the lessons learned from this season by the game's administrators. During his four years at the helm, Telfer has developed Scotland as a rucking side, a

style he would like to see repeated at lower levels.

Five years ago he produced a paper for the SRU, encouraging athleticism in all forwards, not merely the loose trio, which the union accepted. "But unless the whole country does it - and that is difficult to legislate for - we won't see the full effect of a national pattern of play. Scotland is just a small place. As far as the national side is concerned, we pick from about ten clubs. We can't afford to have different styles of play." Win or lose at Murrayfield, Telfer has achieved two things this season: he has helped his players to a tangible reward for their considerable efforts - which two generations failed to find - and he has restored his own credibility (which I suspect his own countrymen never doubted). Even if Scotland beat France on Saturday he will not be entirely happy - no game is that perfect - but there will be many who will be happy for him.

David Hands

The lock who came in from the cold

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

With their penchant for the unexpected, France have recalled the lock, aged 34, to play against Scotland in the grand slam match at Murrayfield tomorrow. He takes the place of Erben, who was forced to drop out of the team before they left Paris yesterday, after running a temperature all week.

It is far from a simple switch. Erben, who was outstanding against England earlier this month, has been playing flanker and his pace now goes to Joiner. Orso drops back from second row to No 8, the position in which he plays for his club, Nice, and Haget will partner Condon.

Haget, a scrumper from Biarritz, played 14 times for France between 1975 and 1980. Lacans, the Béziers flanker, capped five times, joins the French replacements, but the amendment to the side would appear to favour Scotland, despite Haget's reputation as a lucky mascot. Erben won some very clean lineouts against England, as well as playing an effective game in the loose.

Tour by NZ schools

New Zealand will make their first schools rugby tour of Britain and Ireland in December. The 14-match tour includes one game in the Netherlands with five in England, three in Wales and Ireland and two in Scotland. Dougie Harrison, the English Schools Rugby Union president, said that the tour would start on December 4 and that expected Australia to visit Britain next year.

The ESRU have received further backing from Phillips Petroleum, who will also support the New Zealand tour in England. The company's backing will continue to help the England under 18 and under 16 groups this season. The senior group play Wales (April 11), Ireland (April 14) and France (April 21). The under 16's meet the Netherlands (March 25), Portugal (April 4) and finish their campaign with a three-match tour of Italy.

The England under-18 squad have been selected following Saturday's final trial at Nottingham. The 25 players will meet at Mill Hill for training, which will include a match against Rosslyn Park Colts on Sunday. The players will also have international aspirations will be playing in the Rosslyn Park Colts' side: P. Hamer (Lancaster RGS), T. Oulton (Ampleforth) and T. Jones (Cranleigh).

Cranleigh's revenge

Schools Rugby by Michael Stevenson

Cranleigh have lost only three of their 14 matches this season, being beaten by Epsom, Wellington, and Radley. Last season, Dulwich, who were coached by the Surrey cricketer, Roger Knight, beat Cranleigh comfortably, but after Knight had moved to Cranleigh, the result was reversed, 10-8, through a late penalty.

West Park had a busy weekend on Saturday, in the Herefordshire Sevens, they went out in the quarter-finals to Monmouth, the

BUSINESS to BUSINESS

**FOR
PEOPLE
WITH DRIVE
CARPHONE**

Now you know more about car telephones than Carphone - and know a better place to drive you have your business with you. From there. We sell and lease our pay phones, the right model to suit your needs. Dialling from your own car can cost as little as 22¢ per day. No other offers. No costly equipment, not to mention the highest quality service and maintenance.

- All models Direct-Dial
- 24hr. installation with car collector and delivery

**QUALITY CAR
CHAUFFEURING**

Rolls Royce & Daughters

0923 40347
CARPHONE CONSULTANTS
18 Upton Road,
Westford.
Telex: 295598
WIMPOL G

"Cost based on a year rental agreement."

JERRY SANDY, President of administrative companies, has many opportunities available. A full time position offered. For free quotation call Jerry Sandy at 603-883-2323. Mr. Sandy, 44 North Channel House, Cove Neck, New York 11563.

COMPANY DIRECTIONS use Executive Assignments The Managing Directors, 1000 West 10TH ST., Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101. Private fee. Wednesdays & weekends.

SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES? Try our unique confidential purchasing service. No Residuals. Call Consultants Ltd. 01-878

LUXURY SERVICED OFFICES

CASTLE HIRE
01-698-2128
098-4297 res & weekdays

RECRUITMENT SERVICES

SUCCESS AFTER SIXTY
(FOR STAFF 50-70+)

01-629 0672
OR
01 680 0858

MARBLE ARK, Confidential address. Tel answering. Training Word processing and typing. \$2.00 daily. Call 01-402-629-0672. Business Services Ltd. 01-402-

MARBLE ARK, Confidential address. Tel answering. Training word processing, secretarial and office work. \$2.00 daily. Call 01-402-629-0672. Business Services Ltd. 01-402-

CONSULTANT small medium firms - spec

BUGGED? Telephones, Telex, Boardroom? For Professional Buyers Security Audio & Membership of several S.O.S. Tel: 0272-277208

SLE OF WIGGENT - business cars plus other specialist services Contact Targettel Ltd., 151 Rye Road, Sandown Isle of Wight. Tel: 506961

TELEC No subscription fee, efficient, professional service. Tel: 1235

AUTO luxury elite, Kings Cross Chassis Quips weekly tel: 01 633 0100

BANKSQUIP, There are no bank charges! Professional advice Tel: 4914

Car Buyer's Guide

also on pages 28 29

Porsche

924 Turbo

1980 Low mileage, full MOT, tax, in stunning Le Mans Red! alloy wheels, sun roof, alloy wheels, elec mirrors, alarm, £9,450 incl. phone Coventry (0203) 289791 daytime.

UNIQUE PORSCHE

1982 (N) Black 911 SC Sports with leather trim, F.H.N. radio telephone car stereo and has heavy race bodywork with chrome & aluminium steel all. The car is unblemished & a real gem!

£21,250

(Day) 01-647 3345

924 TURBO '80
53,000Ml. Special oils. white/red S/S, roof, elec windows/mirrors, cas, black. Maintained regardless £8,500 o.n.o.

01-958 3883

944 LUX '83 'A'
Under 5,000 miles. Met. black air cond. roof, 2.0 Ml. persp. one owned abroad.

£16,000
0243 574205

PORSCHE 944 LUX
A new. Reg. 8,000 miles. 5-speed manual. elec. windows, silver metallic. M2's car. Full service history. Genuine reason for sale. Optional equipment incl factory fitted sun roof, full air cond. Fog lights, special seats. Elec driver & passenger door mirror. Can be converted to sports. Special 215 wheels and 18" alloy wheels. 11,500 miles. Daytime 0732-459222; evening 0732 459638.

944 A REG
Porsche blue, steel sunroof, low mileage 12,000 miles. Full service history, full spec. 6,000 miles. Immaculate condition. Positive (for resale) sale. £11,995 only.

01-235 5614 eve/w/and

911 SC TARGA SPORT
1983 (1982 M.O.), excellent condition. 26,000 miles. Special wheels. £15,650.

Telephone (office hours)
Torquay 26551

924 LUX AUTO
Dark Green, 53,000 miles. V reg. taxed, road stereo. Full service history, immaculate condition.
£5,750
Phone: Hitchin 50039

PORSCHE 924 LUX
Red Nov 79 'V' reg. sunroof, road cassette, wipers' car from new. Excellent condition. 40,000 miles. £5,850 Tel. 0323 712295 (private) 0234 5555 (business)

1983 J REG
PORSCHE, 928S Automatic. Only in light brown metallic. Full matching leather trim. 6,000 M. Used. An new condition £24,950. Tel 0256 - 66105.
(Aylesbury)

1981 PORSCHE 911 SC
TARGA met. metallic. Borneo in 1981. 12,000 miles. Full service. Handed & decked. History £15,800. Tel 01249 712126. H.R. 60173

911 SC SPORT CABRIOLET
1980 M.O. Guards red. Full service. Unseen, front fog lights, 5 speed, alarm system, 18" alloy wheels, 215 wheels. Immaculate condition. £20,950. (w/air cond. 215 wheels) Tel 01249 712126 (H.R. 60173)

924 LUX 1980 M
41,000 miles. Immac. road. Muted. Met. £6,350 only Tel 8811 (even)

924 J REG, Guards red. POM. 54,000 miles. 215 wheels. Met. 215 wheels. Tel 01209 8656 or 01292 (bus)

911 SC SPORT COUPE 1982 X
1982 M.O. 18,000 miles. Full service. £15,000. Tel 01292 8656 or 01292 (bus)

[illegible][illegible]

Heart-lung transplant for British patient

Continued from page 1

yesterday after 15 hours. Almost three times as long as the operation on Mr Ljungberg. A hospital spokesman said that although the operating time was much longer, it did not mean significant additional complications.

Mrs Jones's condition was described as "satisfactory" by the hospital last night. Her breathing will be maintained with the help of a ventilator for at least 24 hours. Her husband visited her in the intensive care unit.

"The next day or so are very important in maintaining Mrs Jones's progress," a hospital spokesman said yesterday. "When she will be taken off the ventilator depends on how well she is doing."

Heart-lung transplant operations were pioneered at Stanford University, California, where 16 patients underwent the operation. Eleven of them still survive.

Surgeons and staff at Harefield Hospital were deeply upset by the death of Mr Ljungberg, but were determined to go on when another suitable case presented itself. Mr Ljungberg's death was not linked by the hospital to the operation itself, but to the failure of his kidneys and other organs.

Mrs Jones was not deterred from the possibility of the operation and had recently said: "The chance of the operation means a completely new life for me." Both her heart and lungs were damaged by her heart attack and the combined transplant was the only option open.

The accident victim and the two kidney patients have not been named.

Mr Peter Brooman, administrator of the UK Transplant Service, at Bristol confirmed last night that a man and woman were both recovering following kidney transplants made possible by the death of the traffic accident victim.

He said: "The tragic death of this young man and the understanding and cooperation of his next of kin have led to three people being given a wonderful chance of a better life."

\$7,000 snatch

Armed raiders held a chloroform rag to a security guard's face at the Cambridge Evening News office in Cambridge yesterday and robbed him of £7,000 wages.



Aspiring astronauts: Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence (centre) yesterday introducing the space candidates, Mr Christopher Holmes, Squadron-Leader Nigel Wood, Commander Peter Longhurst, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tony Boyle (Photograph: John Manning)

Hopeful high fliers for first Britons in space

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence yesterday presented the four candidates from whom the choice will be made of the first Britons to go into space.

If all goes according to plan, two will be launched into space; the first late next year and the second in 1986 when the American space shuttle places in orbit two British defence communications satellites, Skynet 4A and 4B, at a cost of £60m.

The Government's expected decision to take advantage of the places offered on the space shuttle by the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), was announced

Parliament by Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, in a written answer.

Immediately afterwards, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, introduced the four candidates to journalists and television cameras.

They consist of three servicemen, Commander Peter Longhurst, aged 41, Lieutenant-Colonel Tony Boyle, aged 43, and Squadron-Leader Nigel Wood, aged 34, and a civilian scientist in the Ministry of Defence, Mr Christopher Holmes, aged 33.

The group will undergo intensive training with the project team and with

the primary contractors, British Aerospace at Stevenage in Herefordshire, and Marconi Space and Defence Systems at Portsmouth. They will also spend one week a month for six months in the US familiarizing themselves with the space shuttle.

Two of the four will be chosen as crew several months before the first launch. One will accompany the first mission with the other as back-up, and the roles will be reversed for the second mission. The two who are selected will have a further three months' training on NASA's simulator facilities in America. There is intense rivalry among the

services for the prestige of having their man selected to make the flights. This was reflected in the profound indignation of the army and RAF a few weeks ago when the name of the navy's candidate, Commander Longhurst, leaked out.

The task of the two who are selected will be to act as pay-load specialists, ensuring a smooth launch into orbit of the communications satellites.

Mr Heseltine defined the required qualities as a combination of scientific, physical and medical attributes, plus stability of personality to withstand intensive training and high stress.

Reward offered after £5m silver raid at Woburn

Continued from page 1

included parts of a dressing table service dating from 1671.

All the missing pieces bear the Bedford coat of arms or crest.

Descriptions of the stolen goods were on their way to Interpol through Scotland Yard, who will also contact dealers throughout Britain.

Detective believe that the gang had a vehicle waiting either close to the house or in the extensive parkland, as the silver would have been too

heavy to carry more than a short distance.

Det Chief Supt Brian Pickett, who is leading a team of between forty and fifty officers searching for the thieves, said: "They are a highly professional gang. They knew what they wanted and went straight in and got it."

The thieves would have had little difficulty in "casing" Woburn because of its extensive public opening, but they are likely to face great difficulty in

disposing of their plunder and there are fears that this could drive them to melting down the silverware.

That could reduce its value from £5m to probably no more than a few thousand pounds.

Most of the pieces have been photographed and catalogued, and any dealer would quickly recognize them, even if distinguishing marks were removed.

Dealers in Europe and America would also be familiar

with the collection and the only way of making money on the theft would seem to be a sale to a collector prepared to buy stolen goods and keep the collection hidden.

The police are examining the possibility that the theft was ordered but leading figures in the antiques world believe this unlikely.

Mr Brand Inglis, president of the British Antique Dealers Association, said: "My reaction is one of absolute horror. To get

Letter from Alaska

Land of Boomers and bald eagles

Near the foot of the glacier a deer lay in the snow and two bald eagles perched on the ribs, tearing at the flesh. The younger one flew off at my approach. The other glared into the camera lens and continued feeding.

The bald eagle is the American symbol, and Alaska is where its numbers are greatest. Recently it was at the heart of a battle between conservationists and loggers who wanted the trees the eagles use. The conservationists won a 48,000 acre eagle preserve where logging and mining are forbidden.

Land use is the great Alaska issue and is becoming more heated. The state's people are divided into Boomers and Greens. Boomers are in the majority and want more of Alaska opened up for coal, oil and mineral development, and sport hunting. Greens want Alaska protected as the last great wilderness.

Boomers say there is plenty of room for development in Alaska's sparsely populated 586,000 square miles without harming wildlife. Greens say this is the mentality that led to the buffalo being wiped out in the last century, the typically American quick-buck attitude.

A government conservationist said: "I'm pessimistic. More and more compromises are being forced on environmentalists."

The 1968 oil strike at Prudhoe Bay set Alaska's economic pulse racing. It provides a fifth of America's oil, nine-tenths of Alaska's revenue, and led to a huge business and population growth. Alaska had so much money it gave \$1,000 (£675) to each inhabitant two years ago. Last year the share-out was almost \$4,000 each.

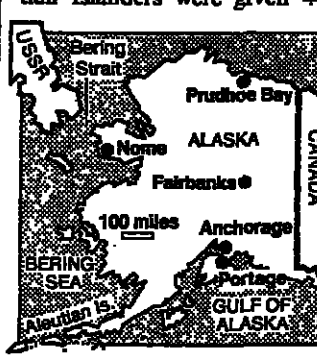
Boomers want the surge to continue but they feel bridled by two important protection measures. Alaska's 60,000 Eskimos, Indians and Aleutian Islanders were given a

A few days ago, however,

the city cleaned up an ugly corner by demolishing a haunt of the city's hard drinkers. The outside walls of this saloon were inscribed with lines from Robert Service's gold-rush poem *The shooting of Dan McGrew*. A sad crowd of regulars watched as the saloon crumbled: the end of a bit of the frontier.

Tomorrow: The last great race

Trevor Fishlock



Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh carry out engagements in Clwyd, arrives Colwyn Bay Station, 9.50.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits the British Military Hospital in Munster, Germany, 4.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Ponies of Britain Ball at the Assembly Rooms, Stamford, Lincolnshire, 8.15.

Exhibitions in progress

Water colours by Francis Dempsey; MacLaurin Art Gallery, Roselle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (until March 22).

Sickert to Hockney; Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 8 Sun 2 to 5 (until March 31).

Paintings by Euryll Stevens; Museum and Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 (until April 21).

Change in the Inner City; Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 24).

Food prices

Accusations from frozen food firms that farmers are hoarding potatoes in order to increase prices have been emphatically denied by Mr Robin Pooley, chief executive of the Potato Marketing Board, which says that crop is down on last year.

Good quality Cape grapes at 16 to 19p per lb are also a little more expensive. Cauliflowers from 40-55p per lb and all root vegetables are good buys. Brussels sprouts, from 24 to 32p per lb and cabbages, from 16 to 19p per lb are also a little more expensive.

Avocados range from 30-70p depending on size. Round English and Dutch lettuces are 22 to 28p a head but iceberg are more expensive at 80p to £1.

Endives are from 50 to 70p a head, cucumber from 40 to 50p. Good quality Cape grapes at 16 to 19p per lb are also a little more expensive.

Oranges from 5 to 18p, Jaffa ground from 6 to 18p each. Pineapples, 34 to 40p per lb and karas (asatsuma-mandarin cross) from 30 to 38p per lb are the best citrus buys.

Some good buys are: Seabrooks sirloin steak, £3.38 per lb; Tesco boneless rib of beef, £1.44; full rib on the bone, £1.58 per lb; home produced leg of lamb, £1.60 per lb; Dewhurst's whole leg of pork, 79p per lb and Finesse bone of shoulder, 98p per lb.

Fish supplies are fairly good and prices are stable. EY

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	1.59	1.51
Austria S	27.75	26.15
Belgium Fr	82.50	78.50
Canada S	1.92	1.85
Denmark Kr	14.32	13.62
Finland Mk	8.52	8.12
France Fr	11.95	11.45
Germany DM	3.89	3.71
Italy Lira	161.00	151.00
Hong Kong S	11.75	11.15
Ireland P	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	344.00	328.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.28
Norway Kr	11.38	10.78
Portugal Esc	197.00	187.00
Spain Ptas	1.96	1.82
South Africa R	219.00	210.00
Sweden Kr	11.74	11.14
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA \$	1.50	1.45
Yugoslavia Dnr	190.00	180.00

Rates for small denominations bank notes only, as quoted by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 342.6.

London: The FT Index closed up 11.0 at 875.6.

Roads

Wales and West A381/A385: Temporary traffic lights at Brutus Bridge, Bridgetown Hill, Totnes, Devon. A39: Roadworks at New Road, Bideford, Devon; single lane traffic with temporary traffic signals. A40: Drainage work at at Crickhowell, Powys; temporary lights.

Midlands and East Angles: A34: Roadworks at Tidmington, Warwickshire, S of Shipston on Stour; delays. M5: Roadworks between junction 4 (Birmingham SW) and junction 5 (Droitwich); lane closures north and southbound. A34: Roadworks at Stratford, Staffordshire, between Stone and Newcastle-under-Lyme; contraflow system.

North: A66: Widening and strengthening of bridge at Eden Lodge, NW of Appleby, Cumbria; single lane traffic controlled by traffic lights. A56: Sewer work at Washway Road, Cheshire; single lane traffic, diversions signposted.

Liverpool: Queensway at Eden Lodge, NW of Appleby, Cumbria; single lane traffic controlled by traffic lights. A9: Roadworks at Causeway Road, Stirling; one lane only.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

"The shadow of death falls over the dispute in the coalfields," says The Sun. The paper believes that the National Union of Mineworkers' executive could have ordered a ballot on the strike. "That would have been the democratic, sane and civilized thing to do. Instead they have countenanced the rule of the thugs."

The Daily Mirror comments: "This is a strike the miners cannot win. They have a case on closures, but they are playing into the Government's hands. The civil war of the past few days puts both their unity and their union in peril. No strike is worth that."

Records office open

The Public Record Office at Kew reopened yesterday after its temporary closure for repair to air-conditioning equipment.

Top films

Top box office films in London

- (1) To be or not to be
- (2) Champs
- (3) Risky Business
- (4) Verity
- (5) Carnation
- (6) Scarface
- (7) The Untouchables
- (8) The Big Cat
- (9) The Right Stuff
- (10) The Untouchables

Top five in the provinces:

- (1) La Traviata
- (2) To be or not to be
- (3) Star 80
- (4) Scarface
- (5) Christine

Screen International

Weather forecast

A NE airstream covers all areas with a weak trough of low pressure moving S over N Ireland and N England.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E, NW, central N England, East Angles, Midlands, Wales: Cloudy, occasional light rain or drizzle in places; wind NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 4 to 9C (39 to 43F).

SW, central S England, Channel Islands, Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Border, Edinburgh and Dundee, SW Scotland, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Argyll: Windy showers, some heavy and prolonged; wind NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

Wales, NW, NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 3 to 9C (37 to 41F).

High tides

London Bridge 12.41, 12.47, 12.53, 12.59, 1.05, 1.11, 1.17, 1.23, 1.29, 1.35, 1.41, 1.47, 1.53, 1.59, 2.05, 2.11, 2.17, 2.23, 2.29, 2.35, 2.41, 2.47, 2.53, 2.59, 3.05, 3.11, 3.17, 3.23, 3.29, 3.35, 3.41, 3.47, 3.53, 3.59, 4.05, 4.11, 4.17, 4.23, 4.29, 4.35, 4.41, 4.47, 4.53, 4.59, 5.05, 5.11, 5.17, 5.23, 5.29, 5.35, 5.41, 5.47, 5.53, 5.59, 6.05, 6.11, 6.17, 6.23, 6.29, 6.35, 6.41, 6.47, 6.53, 6.59, 7.05, 7.11, 7.17, 7.23, 7.29, 7.35, 7.41, 7.47, 7.53, 7.59, 8.05, 8.11, 8.17, 8.23, 8.29, 8.35, 8.41, 8.47, 8.53, 8.59, 9.05, 9.11, 9.17, 9.23, 9.29, 9.35, 9.41, 9.47, 9.53, 9.59, 10.05, 10.11, 10.17, 10.23, 10.29, 10.35, 10.41, 10.47, 10.53, 10.59, 11.05, 11.11, 11.17, 11.23, 11.29, 11.35, 11.41, 11.47, 11.53, 11.59, 12.05, 12.11, 12.17, 12.23, 12.29, 12.35, 12.41, 12.47, 12.53, 12.59, 1.05, 1.11, 1.17, 1.23, 1.29, 1.35, 1.41, 1.47, 1.53, 1.59, 2.05, 2.11, 2.17, 2.23, 2.29, 2.35, 2.41, 2.47, 2.53, 2.59, 3.05, 3.11, 3.17, 3.23, 3.29, 3.35, 3.41, 3.47, 3.53, 3.59, 4.05, 4.11, 4.17, 4.23, 4.29, 4.35, 4.41, 4.47, 4.53, 4.59, 5.05, 5.11, 5.17, 5.23, 5.29, 5.35, 5.41, 5.47, 5.53, 5.59, 6.05, 6.11, 6.17, 6.23, 6.29, 6.35, 6.41, 6.47, 6.53, 6.59, 7.05, 7.11, 7.17, 7.23, 7.29, 7.35, 7.41, 7.47, 7.53, 7.59, 8.05, 8.11, 8.17, 8.23, 8.29, 8.35, 8.41, 8.47, 8.53, 8.59, 9.05, 9.11, 9.17, 9.23, 9.29, 9.35, 9.41, 9.47, 9.53, 9.59, 10.05, 10.11, 10.17, 10.23, 10.29, 10.35, 10.41, 10.47, 10.53, 10.59, 11.05, 11.11, 11.17, 11.23, 11.29, 11.35, 11.41, 11.47, 11.53, 11.59, 12.05, 12.11, 12.17, 12.23, 12.29, 12.35, 12.41, 12.47, 12.53, 12.59, 1.05, 1.11, 1.17, 1.23, 1.29, 1.35, 1.41, 1.47, 1.53, 1.59, 2.05, 2.11, 2.17, 2.23, 2.29, 2.35, 2.41, 2.47, 2.53, 2.59, 3.05, 3.11, 3.17, 3.23, 3.29, 3.35, 3.41, 3.47, 3.53, 3.59, 4.05, 4.11, 4.17, 4.23, 4.29, 4.35, 4.41, 4.47, 4.53, 4.59, 5.05, 5.11, 5.17, 5.23, 5.29, 5.35, 5.41, 5.47, 5.53, 5.59, 6.05, 6.11, 6.17, 6.23, 6.29, 6.35, 6.41, 6.47, 6.53, 6.59, 7.05, 7.11, 7.17, 7.23, 7.29, 7.35, 7.41, 7.47, 7.53, 7.59, 8.05, 8.11, 8.17, 8.23, 8.29, 8.35, 8.41, 8.47, 8.53, 8.59, 9.05, 9.11, 9.17, 9.23, 9.29, 9.35, 9.41, 9.47, 9.53, 9.59, 10.05, 10.11, 10.17, 10.23, 10.29, 10.35, 10.41, 10.47, 10.53, 10.59, 11.05, 11.11, 11.17, 11.23, 11.29, 11.35, 11.41, 11.47, 11.53, 11.59, 12.05, 12.11, 12.17, 12.23, 12.29, 12.35, 12.41, 12.47, 12.53, 12.59, 1.05, 1.11, 1.17, 1.23, 1.29, 1.35, 1.41, 1.47, 1.53, 1.59, 2.05, 2.11, 2.17, 2.23, 2.29, 2.35, 2.41, 2.47, 2.53, 2.59, 3.05, 3.11, 3.17, 3.23, 3.29, 3.35, 3.41, 3.47, 3.53, 3.59, 4.05, 4.11, 4.17, 4.23, 4.29, 4.35, 4.41, 4.47, 4.53, 4.59, 5.05, 5.11, 5.17, 5.23, 5.29, 5.35, 5.41, 5.47, 5.53, 5.59, 6.05, 6.11, 6.17, 6.23, 6.29, 6.35, 6.41, 6.47, 6.53, 6.59, 7.05, 7.11, 7.17, 7.23, 7.29, 7.35, 7.41, 7.47, 7.53, 7.59, 8.05, 8.11, 8.17, 8.23, 8.29, 8.35, 8.41, 8.47, 8.53, 8.59, 9.05, 9.11, 9.17, 9.23, 9.29, 9.35, 9.41, 9.47, 9.53, 9.59, 10.05, 10.11, 10.17, 10.23, 10.29, 10.35, 10.41, 10.47, 10.53, 10.59, 11.05, 11.11, 11.17, 11.23, 11.29, 11.35, 11.41, 11.47, 11.53, 11.59, 12.05, 12.11, 12.17, 12.23, 12.29, 12.35, 12.41, 12.47, 12.53, 12.59, 1.05, 1.11, 1.17, 1.23, 1.29, 1.35, 1.41, 1.47, 1.53, 1.59, 2.05, 2.11, 2.17, 2.23, 2.29, 2.35, 2.41, 2.47, 2.53, 2.59, 3.05, 3.11, 3.17, 3.23, 3.29, 3.35, 3.41, 3.47, 3.53, 3.59, 4.05, 4.11, 4.17, 4.23, 4.29, 4.35, 4.41, 4.47, 4.53, 4.59, 5.05, 5.11, 5.17, 5.23, 5.29, 5.35, 5.41, 5.47, 5.53, 5.59, 6.05, 6.11, 6.17, 6.23, 6.29, 6.35, 6.41, 6.47, 6.53, 6.59, 7.05, 7.11, 7.17, 7.23, 7.29, 7.35, 7.41, 7.47, 7.53, 7.59, 8.05, 8.11, 8.17, 8.23, 8.29, 8.35, 8.41, 8.47, 8.53, 8.59, 9.05, 9.11, 9.17, 9.23, 9.29, 9.35, 9.41, 9.47, 9.53, 9.59, 10.05, 10.11, 10.17, 10.23, 10.29, 10.35, 10.41, 10.47, 10.53, 10.59, 11.05, 11.11, 11.17, 11.23, 11.29, 11.35, 11.41, 11.47, 11.53, 11.59, 12.05, 12.11, 12.17, 12.23, 12.29, 12.35, 12.41, 12.47, 12.53, 12.59, 1.05, 1.11, 1.17, 1.23, 1.29, 1.35, 1.41, 1.47, 1.53, 1.59, 2.05, 2.11, 2.17, 2.23, 2.29, 2.35, 2.41, 2.47, 2.53, 2.59, 3.05, 3.11, 3.17, 3.23, 3.29, 3.35, 3